FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Arms Expert Warnke Criticizes U.S. Position	AA	1
NEW YORK TIMES Cited	AA	1
'Clinging' to Zero Option [Zubkov]	AA	1
U.S. Senators Propose Nuclear Freeze, Disarmament	AA	2
U.S.-USSR Arms Talks Resume in Geneva	AA	2
U.S. Position Assailed [MTI]	AA	2
Commentator Previews Talks [Vasiliyev]	AA	3
U.S., USSR Stands Contrasted	AA	4
'If Realism Prevails' [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 26 Jan]	AA	5
USSR Will Respond in Kind to MX Deployment [Sukhoy in PRAVDA 25 Jan]	AA	6
LATE REPORT: Revised Nuclear-Free Zone Proposal	AA	7

WORLD & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Supreme Soviet Message to Religious Conference	CC	1
Ponomarev Book on Communism Published in U.S.	CC	1
Outcome of Managua Nonaligned Meeting Assessed [Shurygin in PRAVDA 19 Jan]	CC	2
Indian Envoy to AAPSO Session Speaks on Centcom	CC	3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Further Soviet Reaction to State of Union Address	A	1
TASS Observer Oblamov	A	1
Losev Commentary	A	2
Moscow TV's Zubkov	A	3
Correspondent Petko	A	4
U.S., Other Criticism of Reagan Address Noted	A	4
Congress, Foreign Press [Zubkov]	A	4
Democratic Party	A	5
Black Caucus [Shalnev]	A	5
Democrats Condemn Reagan's Military Spending	A	6
Soviet Observers Comment on Reagan Policies	A	6
LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Assesses Reagan Midterm Record [Kobysh, 19 Jan]	A	7
Kuznetsov Scores Reagan Missile Publicity Campaign	A	8

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan-U.S. Ties Seen Reviving Japanese Militarism C 1
Nakasone Visit Reviewed [Chugrov in IZVESTIYA 22 Jan] C 1
'Dangerous Step' [Rashidov in IZVESTIYA 23 Jan] C 2
'Playing Up to Pentagon' C 2
[Ovchinnikov in PRAVDA 18 Jan]
'Erosion' of Arms Export Ban C 2
[Vdovin in PRAVDA 17 Jan]
'War Games' Planned [Vinogradov] C 3
Joint Naval Exercises [Novikov] C 4
Glebov Series, Part One C 5
Second Installment C 6
Third Installment C 7
Dangers of Military Growth [Korolev] C 8
Militarization Causes Concern C 9
[Nepesov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 21 Jan]
'Increasing Military Capabilities' C 10
Nakasone's Policy Speech at Diet Session C 11
[Tsvetov]

SOUTH ASIA

Karmal Praises Pact Declaration, Soviet Support D 1
[PRAVDA]
Foreign Minister Dost Cited on 'Peace' Wish D 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Jan]
UN Envoy To Visit; Dialgoue With Pakistan Seen D 1
Rashidov Meets New DRA Envoy to Tashkent D 2
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 17 Dec]
Tashkent Decries U.S. Support to Renegades D 2
Indira Gandhi Receives Deputy Chairman Marchuk D 3
Marchuk Attends Exhibition D 3
Republic Day Celebrations D 4
Telegram to Indian Leaders on Republic Day D 4
Presidium Greets King of Nepal on National Day D 4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Le Duc Tho Interviewed by Moscow Weekly E 1
[MOSCOW NEWS 30 Jan]
Ustinov Greets Lao Counterpart on Army Day E 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Jan]

EASTERN EUROPE

Trade Protocol for 1983 Signed With GDR F 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 Jan]
Demichev Meets With GDR Culture Minister 25 Jan F 2
[East Berlin]
Kapitonov Meets Czechoslovak Youth Delegation F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG Conservative Leaders Back U.S. 'Zero Option' G 1
[Serov]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Syrian Deputy Minister Begins Talks in Moscow H 1
CPSU Delegation Returns From Syrian Visit H 1
Soviet-Iranian Cultural Society Meets in Moscow H 1
TASS: United States Presses Jordan on Mideast Talks H 1
[Vasilev]
Commentary Examines Egyptian Foreign Policy H 2
[Andreyev]
Europarliament Resolution on Mideast Noted H 4
[Zlatorunskiy in NOVOYE VREMYA 28 Jan]
IZVESTIYA Correspondent Reports From Algeria H 4
[Neznamov, 4 Jan]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Criminal Proceedings Against Lithuanian Catholic R 1
[Budris]
Moscow TV Features Labor Discipline Violator R 1
[Khatayevich]
Lenin's Contributions to Party Ideals Reviewed R 2
Party Composition, Control R 2
[Chikin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 21 Jan]
Historian Views Works R 5
[Sovokin in PRAVDA 21 Jan]
Further on RSFSR Steps to Combat Parasitism R 10
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 19 Jan]
'Confidential Telephone Service' Reported R 11
[Zhilyayeva in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 19 Jan]
AFP Report on Shcharanskiy Hunger Strike R 11
Kunayev Report to Kazakh Party, Government R 12
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 15 Dec]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Carries USSR Plan Results for 1982 [23 Jan] S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments for 20-26 January T 1
Grain Production To Exceed 1978 Results T 3
[London MORNING STAR 24 Jan]
Agricultural Meeting Held in Leninabad T 3

ARMS EXPERT WARNKE CRITICIZES U.S. POSITION

NEW YORK TIMES Cited

LD262130 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] New York January 26 TASS -- Paul Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, one of the most authoritative U.S. experts in this field, sharply criticised the position adopted by the Reagan administration at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitations in Europe. In an article in NEW YORK TIMES he says that the tenacity with which Washington is clinging to the so-called "zero option", which is the basis of the position of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks, poses significant difficulties in attaining constructive results in the field of nuclear arms reductions in Europe.

Paul Warnke indicates that from the administration's public statements it is clear that those in charge of elaborating the U.S. strategic nuclear policy still hold the view that it is the greater number of U.S. nuclear arms, rather than a lesser number of Soviet missiles, that means a greater degree of security for the U.S. In short, the position can be summarised as follows: Either it is President Reagan's "zero option", or nothing at all.

The "zero option" presupposes, Paul Warnke says, that the Soviet Union should not take into account the British and French medium-range nuclear means, the U.S. F-111 fighter-bombers stationed on the British Isles, the aircraft of the U.S. Sixth Fleet capable of carrying nuclear weapons, NATO's Poseidon missiles, or the proposal to equip attack submarines and surface ships with sea-based cruise missiles.

The stubborn reluctance of the U.S. side to drop the "zero option", Paul Warnke says, gives rise, among other things, to the suspicion that America may not be taking a serious attitude to the problem of imposing control on nuclear weapons.

'Clinging' to Zero Option

LD270225 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1955 GMT 26 Jan 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Excerpts] Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe resume in Geneva on 27 January. Unfortunately, it can hardly be expected that tomorrow the American delegation will sit down at the negotiating table in Geneva with the intention of changing the course of the talks, with the desire to come to an agreement.

In his annual State of the Union message the American President, speaking in Congress, about the foreign policy problems of the United States, also touched on the talks in Geneva. He again advocated the well known zero option, showing that the American Administration does not wish to break this deadlock. How many times has it already been said and explained that the zero option proposal means the American Administration's wish to liquidate only the Soviet missiles, leaving untouched all aircraft, all medium-range missiles of the NATO countries. This would mean two to one NATO superiority over the Soviet Union in terms of the number of carriers and a three to one superiority in terms of the number of nuclear warheads.

I cite in this connection the opinion of Paul Warnke, an authoritative American expert in the military field and former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which was published today in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In his article he stresses that the stubbornness with which Washington is clinging to the so-called zero option is considerably hampering the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe. In Warnke's view there is a way out of the impasse which has come about at the talks in Geneva. For this, he stresses, it is necessary for the American side to study seriously the recent proposals on this question by the Soviet Union.

U.S. SENATORS PROPOSE NUCLEAR FREEZE, DISARMAMENT

LD270924 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Washington January 27 TASS -- Senators Edward Kennedy, Democrat from Massachusetts, and Mark Hatfield, Republican from Oregon, yesterday moved a draft resolution in the upper chamber of the United States Congress calling for a freeze of the United States and Soviet nuclear arsenals. Co-sponsored by over 30 senators the draft calls for a comprehensive mutual freeze of nuclear weapons of the United States and the USSR and also a subsequent substantial reduction in the nuclear arsenals of both sides. Early in January a similar draft was submitted in the House of Representatives of Congress where it was co-sponsored by 173 representatives.

Speaking in the Senate yesterday, Edward Kennedy said that the demand for a nuclear freeze is enlistening ever more support in the country. Steps in this direction were extremely necessary since they might be the last hope for an end to the arms race and a reduction in the threat of nuclear war.

It will be recalled that draft resolutions on a freeze of the United States and USSR nuclear arsenals were submitted in both chambers of the United States Congress already during its preceeding 97th session.

They were a reflection of the mass movement mounting in the United States against the militaristic policy of the Reagan administration which intensifies the threat of nuclear war. It was only through rude blackmail of the legislators and open "arms twisting" that the White House succeeded in having these important resolutions rejected. The majority against in the House of Representatives was only two votes.

The mid-term congressional elections on November Second last year, observers believe, essentially changed not only the deployment of the political forces on Capital Hill but also the attitude of the legislators to the demands of the public for effective steps to curb the nuclear arms race. The senators and representatives cannot, specifically, ignore the fact that the population of eight out of the nine states and 26 out of the 29 constituencies where special referendums were held on November Second, strongly came out in favour of a freeze of the United States and Soviet nuclear arms.

U.S.-USSR ARMS TALKS RESUME IN GENEVA

U.S. Position Assailed

LD262310 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 26 (MTI) -- Rostislav Georgiyevich Tumkovskiy, head of the group in charge of military policy at the institute for U.S. and Canadian studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, gave an interview to Wednesday's MAGYAR HIRLAP on the new turn of Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear arms in Europe to open in Geneva Wednesday.

Tumkovskiy's personal opinion is that "several signs indicate that the United States does not want to conclude an agreement. At present the most rightist personalities of U.S. leading circles are in power.

They are adamant about the zero option, and unable to imagine another solution but the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union. It will not happen.

"The U.S. Administration makes efforts to spin out negotiations... Irrespective of this, the Soviet Union, in a constructive spirit, continues to make efforts to realize power balance at a lower level."

On President Reagan's opinion that there is a fifty-fifty chance to agree, Tumkovskiy stated that facts indicate something else, and that the U.S.A. deliberately directs negotiations to a deadlock. "It pretends to be successful in order to calm its allies and the public. At the same time, it makes use of all means to gain superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty."

"U.S. leaders are unable to adopt themselves to the fact that because of strategical balance they cannot use the country's military power to reach political goals, and the same is the reason for hindering the use of nuclear armament. Washington wants to change this situation at any cost."

Tumkovskiy stressed: The U.S.A. really does not want any progress in the limitation of armament. In contrast, it tries to gain time in order to develop new armament systems that would make first strike possible under the cover of negotiations.

"Washington elaborates various theories on limited and lasting nuclear conflicts. Nevertheless, limited nuclear war is impossible, as such a conflict will inevitably lead to a global conflict, which would be a catastrophe for the whole of mankind. That is why we consider the exaggerated optimistic statement of the U.S. party baseless," said Tumkovskiy in conclusion.

Commentator Previews Talks

LD262326 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] On Thursday, the Soviet Union and the United States resume their talks in Geneva on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. Here now is commentary by Viktor Vasiliyev on the Soviet approach to the talks:

As the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Yuriy Andropov, has pointed out, the Soviet Union's aim at the talk with the United States and other Western nations, and, above all, at the talks on curbing the arms race, is not in reaching an agreement to disagree. The Soviet Union regards the talks as a means to pool the efforts of different countries to reach mutually beneficial results. The problems will remain if talks are held for the sake of talks, and this is clearly the case as far as the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe are concerned.

The Soviet Union is prepared to take radical measures in this direction. One of the proposals advanced by this country provides for removing all nuclear arms, both Soviet and NATO, from Europe. It provides for renouncing and removing both medium-range and tactical weapons so that the two sides have no such weapons in Europe. This country also proposed that the two sides reduce their medium-range nuclear missiles and nuclear-capable aircraft by more than 2/3 on a stage-by-stage basis. In that case, the Soviet Union and NATO would each retain approximately 300 nuclear vehicles and medium-range nuclear arms would be reduced radically.

In December, the Soviet Union advanced another initiative. It proposed that the number of its missiles in Europe be reduced by several hundred. In the end the Soviet Union would retain as many missiles as Britain and France possess and as many medium-range aircraft capable of carrying nuclear arms as are deployed in Europe by the United States, Britain and France combined. In that case the Soviet Union would have as many missiles and aircraft in Europe as the members of NATO.

This country has clarified that some of the missiles in question can be dismantled and other redeployed to areas from where they would not reach central Europe. The Soviet Union is also prepared to reduce its tactical missiles with a range of less than 1,000 km on a basis of reciprocity.

As you see, the Soviet proposals are based on the principle of equality and equal security. They give a powerful impetus to the search for fairer ways to resolve the issue of medium-range nuclear arms. But the indications are that Washington is opposed exactly to this. It has said that it will not move one step away from its zero option plan. The goals of this plan became clear as soon as it was advanced. Washington hoped that if the Soviet Union dismantled all of its medium-range missiles in Europe the United States and NATO would gain military superiority in Europe, because in that case British and French medium-range missiles would remain on NATO's side. The United States and NATO would also retain their superiority in bombers whose range covers a considerable part of the European territory of the Soviet Union. If the Soviet Union does not accept this, the United States would deploy an additional 572 missiles and thereby gain superiority not only in medium-range missiles but in strategic arms as well, because these missiles can reach the Urals in a matter of minutes.

This is what Washington's zero option boils down to. Indeed, it would have been a zero option for the Soviet Union, but the United States would gain superiority in nuclear arms if this plan is implemented. That is why the Soviet Union said that the zero option plan cannot be a basis for agreement. Those who advanced the plan claim that NATO does not have any means to adequately respond to the Soviet missiles termed SS-20 in the West. But these claims are absolutely groundless. NATO has missiles with a range between 3,200 and 4,600 km. Their total capacity is 3,000 times greater than that of the bomb dropped by the Americans on Hiroshima.

Another claim made by the supporters of the zero option plan is that the Federal Republic of Germany and other NATO members cannot rely on British and French missiles. But it is a known fact that the West use the armed forces of all NATO members as a collective strategic defense system within the framework of the NATO alliance. As the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU pointed out, British and French missiles are not trained on Switzerland, they are trained on targets in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Only the Soviet Union has nuclear arms in the Warsaw Treaty Organization, whereas three NATO countries, the United States, Britain and France have nuclear arms. This forces the Soviet Union to take into account the nuclear arms possessed by America's allies. The Soviet proposals do not encroach on the security of either side. This was made abundantly clear at the Prague conference of the Warsaw Treaty countries. The socialist countries said that they have no intention to attack any NATO country or any other country. They proposed that the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO should conclude a treaty whereby they would pledge not to use force against each other and maintain relations of peace. These proposals open up realistic prospects for resolving the problem of medium-range nuclear arms in the interests of a stronger peace in Europe and throughout the world.

U.S., USSR Stands Contrasted

LD261937 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe will be resumed in Geneva on Thursday. The world public takes a great interest in the Soviet-American dialogue in Geneva, and this is understandable because an armed conflict in Europe might lead to a global explosion.

In the meantime, a new danger has come to threaten this continent, the proposed deployment of several hundred new American medium-range missiles in the Western United States.[as heard] This would make world peace even more fragile.

Is it possible to avert the threat hanging over nations? It is, and this is the stand that the USSR holds at its talks with the United States in Geneva. And what is the stand taken by NATO? The Soviet idea of renouncing all types of nuclear weapons designed to be used against targets in Europe has encountered stonewall opposition. As for the issue of reducing medium-range missiles, the United States put forward the proposal called, as if in mockery, the zero option, providing for dismantling all Soviet medium-range missiles, both in the country's European and Asian parts. In the meantime, this so-called zero option envisages the maintenance and even a buildup of NATO's nuclear arsenal in Europe. This isn't a constructive plan, but a political maneuver.

The Soviet stand makes it possible to come to an agreement, and this possibility is quite real.

'If Realism Prevails'

LD262136 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 27 TASS -- "The USSR's approach to reducing the level of nuclear confrontation both in Europe and between the USSR and the USA is based on the same principle -- that of equality and equal security. The Soviet Union is prepared for a radical limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons, which do not lead to the acquisition of unilateral military advantages. This is the main point," says the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in connection with the fresh round, opening in Geneva today, of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitations in Europe. Scheduled for the first days of February is the commencement of a new round of talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms.

As the newspaper points out, during the intermission in the dialogue the sides weighed up their positions, and are now to compare them in order to find a way out of the stalemate in which the talks found themselves because of the position of Washington. "However, judging by the latest statements from the Reagan administration, Washington still clings to the notorious "zero" option which, if implemented, could assure for the U.S. and NATO a superiority in the nuclear field. And Washington's clinging to it is no coincidence. Judging by everything, the U.S. side is bent on a maximum delay in the negotiations, then blaming the Soviet Union for this delay, and going to any lengths to deploy the Pentagon's new missile-nuclear arsenal in Europe". This approach on the part of Washington cannot serve as the basis for achieving agreement, since it would seriously prejudice the security interests of the USSR and its allies, the article says.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA notes that "the U.S. is doing everything to distort the substance of the Soviet proposals in Geneva, and to try to prove that the U.S. is 'dutybound' to make efforts to 'nudge' the USSR to engaging in constructive talks. But how to go about it? The answer is this: -- only through plans to deploy the new strategic systems of arms, and above all the 'MX' missiles. But in the first place, the USSR is a resolute champion of achieving success at the talks on a just basis, and it does not all need to be 'nudged' into this. Secondly, the programmes for a further build-up of strategic arms will not force our country into unilateral concessions. The USSR will have to respond to the challenge of the American side by deploying its own corresponding systems of weapons. And stating this, the USSR is not engaging in threats. It urges the U.S. leaders to take a look at the real situation and to become aware that disarmament and fresh rounds of the arms race will not go together".

Noting that the year 1983 may become a turning point in the development of the world situation if realism prevails in Washington and other NATO capitals, the newspaper concludes: "The position Washington adopts at the resuming Geneva talks will give one the idea of the extent to which its assurances of fidelity to the cause of peace are matched by its actions."

USSR WILL RESPOND IN KIND TO MX DEPLOYMENT

PM261329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 83 Second Edition p 5

[V. Sukhoy Article under the rubric "At Your Request": "MX -- A Weapon of Aggression"]

[Text] PRAVDA readers V. Rozhkov (Kishinev) and I. (Bareynik Nezhin) asked us to write about the MX ICBM strategic system which is being created in the United States.

The creation of the new MX ICBM's is the biggest American project in the arms sphere in recent years. According to the Pentagon strategists' designs, these missiles are to modernize the arsenal of ground-based missiles and disrupt in favor of the United States the approximate parity which exists between the Soviet Union and the United States in the sphere of strategic nuclear arms.

The designing of the MX began as long ago as the time of Republican President R. Nixon. From the first, special attention was devoted to the question of deploying these missiles in such a way as to ensure their "invulnerability." In 1979 the Carter administration adopted a decision whereby each of the MX missiles would be shifted between 23 launching installations located in bunkers. For 200 of the missiles, it was planned to build a so-called "racetrack" system in the desert states of Utah and Nevada -- 4,600 underground bunkers with covered railroads or even tunnels.

In the fall of 1981 the new Washington administration rejected the plan for basing the MX missiles in Utah and Nevada. R. Reagan stated that a decision had been adopted to build at least 100 of the missiles, and that a course of deploying them in reinforced launch silos for Titan II and Minuteman III missiles would be followed.

Meanwhile more and more new ideas and proposals were put forward -- in all, more than 30 basing modes were analyzed. By the beginning of November last year most specialists in the U.S. military department favored the plan for deploying the MX missiles which became known as "dense pack." This provides for deploying the MX missiles in underground silos located 500 meters apart. And the White House decided to stay with the "dense pack" basing mode. On 23 November last year the White House chief informed Congress that the new MX ICBM's would be deployed at the Francis Warren USAF Base near Cheyenne.

But it turned out not to be that easy to obtain resources for building the first five MX missiles. The American House of Representatives approved an amendment to deduct from the Pentagon's budget the $988 million needed for commencing production of these missiles. True, the Senate, under pressure from the administration, then approved the allocation of that sum. An the same time the Senate Appropriations Committee adopted an amendment banning the use of these resources until Congress approves a basing mode for the MX.

So the fate of the MX program fell into the hands of the Congress Ways and Means Committee. This committee voted against the appropriation of resources for the construction of the first MX missiles in the current fiscal year. The administration was instructed to inform the legislators by 1 March 1983 of its final view on a basing mode for this weapon which it so much desires. And another detail. The total cost of the MX deployment program, many congressmen believe, will amount to $50 billion -- that is, twice the sum mentioned in government estimates.

Announcing the program to create MX ICBM's, the U.S. President said that it will allegedly "help America to keep the peace in the world in the next century." He even stated that the missiles will henceforth be called "peacekeepers." A blasphemous idea in view of the fact that it is a question of a means of mass destruction, a means of nuclear aggression. "There is no doubt that MX missiles are first-strike weapons," H. Scoville, a prominent U.S. political and public figure and author of the book "MX: A Recipe for Disaster," believes.

The White House is eager to deploy the new ICBM's as soon as possible, on the pretext of strengthening America's "deterrent." Here it is quite deliberately disregarding the established balance of forces and moving toward direct violation of the interim agreement on SALT I and the SALT II treaty. Washington cannot help knowing that "dense pack basing" is contrary to a central provision of these Soviet-American agreements -- the sides' commitment not to create additional ICBM silos. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's clumsy "arguments" to the effect that the new silos are allegedly not launch installations but only covers are groundless.

The true purpose of deploying the MX is to achieve U.S. military superiority over the USSR. But this importunate desire is nothing more than the result of self-hypnosis. Nothing will come of it. As was stated quite clearly not long ago, the Soviet Union will be forced to respond to the American Administration's challenge by deploying a new ICBM of the same class, and its characteristics will not be inferior to the MX.

LATE REPORT: REVISED NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE PROPOSAL

LD271427 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jan (TASS) -- The Swedish Government recently made a proposal to the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states to create in Europe a zone free from "battlefield nuclear weapons" roughly 300 km wide, that is, 150 km on either side of the common border of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

The reply from the Soviet side to the Swedish Government says that this proposal runs in the same direction as the efforts being made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which consistently advocate the creation in various parts of Europe of nuclear-free zones, including northern Europe and the Balkans. The Soviet Union considers the creation of such zones as an important trend in the struggle to consoldiate peace and security on the European Continent and as one way of helping to free the whole continent of nuclear weapons, both tactical and medium-range ones.

The creation in Europe of a zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons, in the opinion of the Soviet side, would promote an easing of the tense situation of nuclear confrontation, which has arisen in Europe, particularly in its central part, and which continues to be aggravated by the activities of the NATO countries.

However, taking into account the tactical-technical characteristics of nuclear weaponry, which is discussed in the Swedish proposal, the Soviet side believes that the creation of a zone, which would extend just 150 km on either side of the common border of the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries, would not lead to any significant reduction of the nuclear danger. The reality is such that the nuclear warheads removed from this zone could be returned in a short period of time. In addition, while the width of the zone in a short period of time. In addition, while the width of the zone is maintained at 300 km, this would not deal with the potential of tactical aircraft, which are one of the main components of the nuclear weapons field of battle. One cannot leave out of the equation the growing range of operational-tactical missiles, either.

In this respect the Soviet side believes that the proposed zone can really be effective in reducing the nuclear threat on the condition that its width is not 300 km but 500-600 km, that is 250-300 km to the west and to the east of the line of contact between Warsaw Pact and NATO countries. It is possible to begin creation of such a zone in central Europe in the context of efforts which are being undertaken at the Vienna talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in this region.

The Government of Sweden was informed that the Soviet Union is ready to participate in negotiations on the creation of the proposed zone, during which the issues concerning the geographic size of the zone and other issues, including monitoring the sides' compliance with obligations with respect to such a zone, should be considered.

SUPREME SOVIET MESSAGE TO RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE

LD270924 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 27 Jan 83

["Message of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 27 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a message to the working presidium of the World Conference of Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life from Nuclear Catastrophe. The message said:

"The presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has carefully examined your message addressed to the Soviet leadership as well as the resolution on nuclear disarmament and the appeal to the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly adopted by a meeting of the working presidium of the World Conference of Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life from Nuclear Catastrophe."

"The Soviet people understand the feeling of profound concern expressed in these documents over the international situation which has deteriorated to very dangerous extremes. To do everything in order to avert nuclear war -- such is the noble duty today of the leaders of states, all political, public, scientific, religious and other organisations pursuing peaceful aims."

The Soviet Union is persistently and consistently working for peace, the relaxation of international tension and the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between nations. This is the pivotal line of Soviet foriegn policy, which has found further, explicit confirmation in the message of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee to the parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world adopted at the celebration meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Recently our country has put forward new, exceptionally important and far-reaching initiatives, including those concerning medium-range weapons in the zone of Europe and strategic nuclear armaments. They open the way towards fair agreements, based on the principle of equality and equal security of the sides, on radical reductions in nuclear arsenals and towards stronger mutual trust and general security."

"The proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member-states set forth in the Political Declaration approved by the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Prague at the beginning of this year go in the same direction. This is especially true of the proposal to sign a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries.

"One would like to point out that if the United States of America and its NATO allies also display good will this will promote the attainment of necessary agreements and make 1983 a good year for the whole of mankind. The Soviet Union for its part was, is and always will be a resolute and consistent champion of the prevention of nuclear catastrophe. It ardently welcomes and supports the initiatives of all those who come out in favor of safeguarding and consolidating peace and ensuring the basic human right -- the right to life -- and wish them great success in their effort."

PONOMAREV BOOK ON COMMUNISM PUBLISHED IN U.S.

LD230334 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] Washington January 22 TASS -- The New York Sphynx Press publishers have put out the book "Communism in a Changing World" by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It examines the theory and practice of the international communist movement, and the role of communists in efforts for peace and social progress, for removing the threat of nuclear war and for developing the process of international detente.

The book supplies an indepth analysis of the activities of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as a guiding, vanguard force in the life of Soviet society and as a tireless and consistent champion of establishing the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems in the practice of international relations.

Addressing the American reader, Boris Ponomarev points out, in particular, in the introduction to the book: "Today, the enemies of communism have visibly stepped up their activities. They blame 'communist intrigue' for the growing scale of the liberation movements and the mounting peril of a world war, for the energy problems of the Western countries and for the anti-war actions of the masses. Skillful falsifactions are used to 'prove' their charges."

"What anti-communists fail to realise, however," the introduction stresses, "is that there is no halting the process of history, the irresistible progress of the tremendous material and spiritual force represented by real socialism and the world communist and liberation movement as a whole. If the communists are indeed to blame for anything, it is that they, guided by scientific Marxist theory, are furthering the irreversible march of history with all the energy they possess."

"Anti-communists want the American people to think that there is 'anti-Americanism' in the Soviet Union," Boris Ponomarev continues. "This is a malicious and untrue allegation. Any U.S. citizen who has visited our country could not fail to notice the absence of hostility toward other nations, including the United States.... There is no denying the obvious fact, of course, that today the USA and the USSR oppose each other in the world arena, but the Soviet leadership has always demonstrated its will to a peaceful coexistence, dialogue and cooperation with the United States."

"Though the anti-communist inventions are groundless and have no basis in the facts, they are by no means harmless," the author continues. "Anti-communism is damaging because it envenoms relations between nations, justifies an arms race that has reached a magnitude never before matched in world history, because it misguides Americans, and tries to provoke fear and hatred of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In such circumstances, it is important to refute allegations with facts, to counter them with first-hand information, and that is why this book about communism in our rapidly changing world has been written," the introduction points out.

OUTCOME OF MANAGUA NONALIGNED MEETING ASSESSED

PM261005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 83 Second Edition p 5

[Veniamin Shurygin's "Commentator's Column": "Important Forum"]

[Text] The extraordinary session of the Nonaligned Countries' Coordination Bureau has been held in the Nicaraguan capital of Managua. This forum attracted world public attention primarily by its representative nature. Taking part in it at ministerial level were 116 delegations representing 85 countries and a number of international organizations and national liberation movements.

As the final document and the participants' speeches bear out, the session expressed the authoritative opinion of the Nonaligned Movement on many of the most topical issues of the present international situation and on problems which the developing states are encountering.

Exceptional significance is attached to the fact that the session's communique recalls that the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, hegemonism, apartheid, Zionism, racism and any forms of external pressure and for total respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and the nonuse of force is the basic trust of the Nonaligned Movement.

This reminder is important because recently it has been precisely as a result of the toughening of imperialist interference in the Latin American states' internal affairs that tension has been mounting and conflicts have been arising. And that harms peace and stability in Latin America and the Caribbean Basin and the world as a whole. Those taking part in the conference urged the U.S. Government to adopt a constructive posture favoring peace and the political settlement of the region's problems.

The foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries paid serious attention to question relating to the adverse impact of the economic crisis which has gripped the countries of the capitalist West on the developing states' economic situation and expressed themselves in favor of establishing most speedily a new economic order built on the principles of total equality and justice.

Those taking part in the session confirmed the nonaligned states' solidarity with the Arab peoples' just struggle for the liberation of the territories occupied by Israel and for the implementation of the Palestinian people's rights.

The extraordinary session of the Nonaligned Countries' Coordination Bureau in Managua will promote the further consolidation of the positions of the Nonaligned Movement not only in this region, but throughout the world. The session's final document and its conclusions and proposals will be of great assistance in the work of the seventh conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries scheduled for March this year in the Indian capital, Delhi.

INDIAN ENVOY TO AAPSO SESSION SPEAKS ON CENTCOM

LD231300 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] Nicosia January 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Ananiy Bogomaz reports: The formation of the U.S. Central Command (Centcom), whose sphere of responsibility includes states located in three continents as well as part of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, leads to a notable aggravation of the situation in those areas, Om Prakash Palival, general secretary of the All-India Organisation of Peace and Solidarity, said in a TASS interview.

He is taking part in a meeting here of the Presidential Committee of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) for the nonaligned countries.

Like the imperialist military blocs preceding it, Om Palival said, Centcom was designed to subjugate independent countries politically and economically.

Declarations to the effect that the bloc had been formed to "defend U.S. vital interests" would deceive nobody, he emphasized. That step of the U.S. Administration had already been condemned by all peace-loving forces. "We are confinced that the 7th conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries will also discuss this question and make public its attitude to the Central Command. There is no doubt that Centcom will have the fate of CENTO," Om Palival said.

He criticised the U.S. Administration for blocking the convocation of an international conference to discuss the turning of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. "We support," he declared "the constructive proposal, which was repeated again in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, towards limiting and further scaling down military activities in the Indian Ocean."

FURTHER SOVIET REACTION TO STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

TASS Observer Oblamov

LD261236 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1135 GMT 26 Jan 83

[By TASS observer Ivan Oblamov]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jan (TASS) -- In yesterday's State of the Union message to Congress, U.S. President Ronald Reagan spoke about the troubles of the U.S. economy and about the "present economic crisis." How strikingly different this was from the first such message from Reagan in January 1981. The President then promised Americans mountains of gold: "recovery" of the economy, an increase in the standard of living, the guarantee of work "for every American who wants to and who is able to work", "a new beginning."

Where, then, is that "shining future" which he promised to Americans? It was precisely with the arrival of his administration that the deepest economic recession since World War II, which has already lasted for 17 months, began. During the years of the administration's rule the number of those officially registered as unemployed in the country has increased by 4 million and, according to the estimates of the trade unions, the increase has been even greater. "At the present time the level of unemployment has created such poverty in the country that it is a slur on the government," THE WASHINGTON POST wrote a few days ago.

Attempting to justify the fiasco of his economic policies, Reagan cited the difficult situation inherited from previous governments. But this is not quite so. Never since the end of World War II has the U.S. economic crisis assumed such destructive proportions as during the Reagan administration. It is a result of the redistribution by the government of millionaires of national income in line with the interests of the rich -- a move which failed to bring about an increase in productive capital investment, but which did sharply reduce the income of the working people and with it -- domestic demand. The crisis is a consequence of the monstrous throwing to the wind -- in the arms race -- of hundreds of billions of dollars drawn from the weakening civilian sector.

Ridiculing Washington administration's attempts to "spin a web" around the Soviet Union by way of imposing an arms race upon it, the French paper LE MONDE writes that "in its desire to strike blows against the USSR, the United States has, first and foremost, struck blows against itself." Having sown the wind of militarization, the Reagan administration is reaping the storm of economic crisis.

The Washington administration, and this was reflected also in the present presidential message, promises Americans an improvement in their economic prospects in the future. But optimistic forecasts of this sort also arouse scepticism in the country's political and economic circles. This is easy to understand.

As one can judge also from the presidential message, the Reagan administration does not intend to abrogate the essence of its failed economic policy. As the paper THE NEW YORK TIMES notes today, Reagan's budget in fiscal year 1984 will ensure a 9 percent real growth in military allocations and a 3 percent real reduction in nonmilitary items, including allocations for social programs. It is little wonder that the budget deficit this year will reach $200 billion, promising to further complicate the country's economic problems.

Many people in the United States consider the course proposed by Reagan to be unrealistic. But it is difficult to expect logic from a Washington obsessed by military madness. By all appearances, the Reagan administration, like the Bourbons, has learned nothing during these 2 years.

Losev Commentary

LD270302 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] In his State of the Union message, President Reagan sought to saddle previous administrations with all the blame for the critical state of the American economy. In an attempt to prove the unprovable, he argued that all the current difficulties and troubles of the American economy were merely something his administration had inherited. For too many of our fellow citizens, he complained, farmers, steel and auto workers, lumbermen, black teenagers and working mothers, this is a painful period. Indeed, unemployment is far higher and the recession much deeper than the government expected, while the federal budget deficits are an obvious and formidable danger to this country's economy, which is clearly skidding.

There is no denying the correctness of this presentation of the facts. What's more, their acknowledgement is in itself unusual for the present administration. But its semblance of veracity was evidently designed to make people swallow the President's next claim, that the blame for everything rested with his predecessors. The facts, however, point to political failures on the part of the present administration.

When Ronald Reagan assumed office 2 years ago unemployment stood at 7.4 percent of the work force. Now it exceeds 10.8 percent, totalling 12 million people. This is the highest unemployment figure for over 40 years. American industries last year operated at only 67.3 percent of their capacity and the gross national production dropped by 1.8 percent. These figures, too, are much worse than those of 2 years ago.

What does the administration has to offer the nation as a way out of its present economic doldrums? THE NEW YORK TIMES in its comment on the President's message sums up the Reagan formula as translating into a significant boost for military spending accompanied by real cuts in practically every nondefense domestic program. Indeed, the Pentagon's budget in the next fiscal year is to go up by 9 percent, allowing for inflation, while social programs are to be cut by 3 percent.

This clearly shows the true worth of President Reagan's promise to save the social insurance system. The number of people living below the poverty line has, under the present administration soared to 32 million. Little wonder that, according to an opinion poll just conducted by CBS television with THE NEW YORK TIMES, only 41 percent of Americans approve of Reagan's activities as President; 66 percent take a negative view of how Reagan is trying to deal with unemployment; 63 percent of the people polled want to see military spending cut; and, according to Harris Poll, 66 percent of the Americans polled are displeased with the American position at the Geneva talks.

Prominent American economists estimate that just overcoming urban decline would require outlays of no less than $100 billion in the next few years, but that's something for which the administration has no money. Yet, at the same time, it's lavishing funds on the activities of a committee set up at Cabinet level for selling the activities of the present administration to the public.

So instead of remedying real faults in the administration's policies, the White House proposes a mere cosmetic operation by its public relations men.

In the foreign policy section of his message, President Reagan claimed his administration was prepared for a positive change in American-Soviet relations. But the plans he outlined for stepping up armaments building and his refusal to deal with the Soviet Union on a footing of equality furnish no grounds for speaking of any changes for the better in American policy in this field.

Finally, on the Geneva talks, the President confined himself to restating his pseudo-zero option, which actually requires unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union, and for that reason cannot possibly be accepted by the USSR.

Moscow TV's Zubkov

LD270016 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 26 Jan 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] President Reagan has delivered his traditional annual State of the Union message in the U.S. Congress. In his speech he gave precedence to the problems of the economy which, as the President himself admitted, is in trouble. Reagan also spoke about the high level of unemployment, about the industrial recession, which has turned out to be deeper than expected, and about the federal budget deficit which is a serious danger for the economic situation in this country. [During his report, Zubkov shows a 45-second video clip with audio of Reagan delivering his speech to Congress. As Zubkov is talking at this point of a "serious danger" for the economy, Reagan can be heard saying that the economy "is on the mend"] The President also touched on other crisis situations, particularly in the education systems, medical care, the soaring crime rate and discrimination against women. What was the conclusion from all of this? President Reagan again tried to place the responsibility for these problems on his predecessors.

Let us look at the facts; when President Reagan came to power, about 7.5 percent of the U.S. workforce was affected by unemployment. Now, even going by government figures, it is almost 11 percent or 12 million Americans. Each hour 300 workers lose their jobs in the United States. Last year plants and factories were running at only 67 percent of their capacity. Added to this -- on the admission of government officials -- is the fact that the budget deficit which Reagan had, by the way, promised to eliminate, will exceed $200 billion in the current fiscal year. To solve the economic problems the U.S. President proposed to freeze federal spending. On what? On social programs, of course, while military spending will continue to grow. Reagan stressed that the strategy of the United States must be based on strength. And, unsurprisingly, the U.S. President in every way advertised a program for rearmament and building major new weapons systems such as the MX missile.

Of course, comrades, you are interested in what Reagan had to say about Soviet-American relations. He described them as a most important component of American foreign policy and asserted that the United States is allegedly ready to seek -- to quote -- positive changes in them. But the concrete plans of the administration which the President set out give no grounds for talking about a change for the better in the policy of the United States. Concerning the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, Reagan confined himself to repeating the so-called zero option which effectively, as you know, demands unilateral disarmament from the USSR.

Correspondent Petko

LD262250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has delivered his State of the Union message to a joint session of the American Congress. Our correspondent Yevgeniy Petko reports:

[Petko] The annual presidential message to Congress on the state of the union is a program document in which the Washington administration is called upon to give a assessment of the situation in the country and set out its plans and propoasls on key policy issues. Its particular importance lies in the fact that after the second anniversary, a few days ago of the Republican administration's coming to power, the President's prestige throughout the country has dropped sharply. As was shown by the results of public opinion polls which were published a day or two ago, over half of the Americans are dissatisfied with the President's policy. Sixty percent of the Americans consider that Reaganomics will not produce the desired result.

Despite the promises, pledges, vows and assurances of the policymakers over the past 2 years, the country's economic position has deteriorated. With unemployment at a record level since the times of the Great Depression the measures being proposed by the government are, it is considered here, cosmetic and insufficient in character. The situation is such that about 11 million Americans are officially looking for work. However, this is only the tip of the iceberg of unemployment, a considerable part of which is concealed from official calculations.

Unemployment is being called here a monument to Reaganomics and, to judge from the contents of the President's message, this monument is still destined to remain standing for a very long time.

The list of records among the economic indices achieved under Reaganomics would be far from complete unless we referred to military expenditure. According to the latest data, three out of every four Americans consider it essential to reduce military expenditure. The administration, too, on this occasion, has proposed a reduction in this sphere. However, military expenditure is not being reduced. The Pentagon has only been instructed to reduce the pace at which military expenditure is increasing.

The President has called his plan midterm corrections during his period at the White House. However, behind the zeros in the statistical calculations are ordinary Americans, the unemployed and the victims of the cuts in the social programs, who are now being joined by a fresh group including American pensioners receiving benefits under the Social Security system.

U.S., OTHER CRITICISM OF REAGAN ADDRESS NOTED

Congress, Foreign Press

LD270050 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1955 GMT 26 Jan 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Among the reports which reached our editorial room today from various countries of the world, quite a considerable number concern the American President's address in Congress. Sharp criticism of Reagan's economic policy, of the strategy of the United States, which is based on strength, of the program for rearmament, and the creation of new major weapon systems comes from American congressmen and prominent public figures in West Europe.

Our country was accused of aggression by Reagan without any substantiation. To American diplomacy he ascribed a love of peace, stating that the United States allegedly may be proud of its peace-making role, particularly in the Near East and in Central and South America. This policy of the American Administration in Central America was termed as mad by Robert White, former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador. In an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES he pointed out that for Washington, all left wing forces in Central America are irreconcilable enemies and legitimate targets for annihilation.

Here is one more excerpt from today's foreign papers. I quote the Nicaraguan paper BARRICADE. It writes that as the main instrument for crude interference in the region's affairs, the American Government has chosen Honduras, preparing for it the same role which Israel plays in the Near East. By its striving to strangle the Nicaraguan revolution and to suppress the national liberation movement in El Salvador, Washington is preparing the ground for direct U.S. intervention in Central America.

These excerpts quoted from the papers are only some of the numerous facts showing what the real love of peace of Washington diplomacy, as proclaimed by Reagan in his message to Congress, is like.

Democratic Party

LD261748 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] New York January 26 Jan -- President Ronald Reagan's State of the Union address has drawn strong criticism from legislators, prominent political and public figures in the United States. New sacrifices are demanded by the President from those Americans who have already tightened up their belts, Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy has told the ABC television network. What is needed is an alternative to the present economic policy, which would help reduce military spending and lift tax benefits for the rich.

The National Committee of the Democratic Party has issued a document setting forth the Democrats' viewpoint on the state of the union in reply to Reagan's address. Their document contains a number of critical remarks with regard to the President's message from legislators, state governors and former-ranking government officials. The authors of the document totally reject the President's attempt to justify his bankrupt policy.

Reaganomics has suffered a complete failure. It has drawn the country into a crisis from which it is not easy to find a way out, said Harry McPherson, a former adviser of President Lyndon Johnson. Reagan's policy means that it is the rich that are becoming richer, said Senator B. Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, commenting on Reagan's "initiatives" on freezing federal spending, points out that they mean in fact a considerable rise in military expenditures which will be accompanied by real cuts practically in all budgetary provisions which have no relation to military programmes.

Black Caucus

LD262250 Moscow TASS in English 2217 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Washington January 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

The Reagan administration, confronted with complicated and increasingly aggravating problems, offers purely cosmetic measures for their solution, holds the black caucus in Congress. The President's State of the Union address, caucus members told a press conference here today, undeniably confirms the fact that the White House does not intend to change its course which has plunged the United States into deep economic recession, unprecedented for many decades.

According to Congressman William Gray, the President's methods of mending the economy can be compared with a plaster prescribed to a patient suffering from massive hemorrhage. What the administration offers is perfectly clear -- the burden of the difficulties will be placed once again on the shoulders of ordinary Americans.

The caucus members strongly criticised the White House's intention, reaffirmed by Ronald Reagan, to continue to bank on large-scale military preparations.

Freezing allocations for vital social and economic programmes, stressed the caucus chairman, Julian Dixon, Reagan intends to increase the Pentagon's budget at unprecedented rates. This affects the interests and needs of millions upon millions of Americans.

According to Ronald Dellums, military expenditure will exceed two trillion dollars in the coming five years. The congressman indicated that viewed against this backdrop the cuts in military spending, proclaimed by the President yesterday, will change nothing at all. Assessing the doctrine of gaining military superiority as extremely dangerous, the black causus members demanded that the administration make a real, rather than cosmetic reduction in the military budget. They stressed the need to scrap the plans of developing new armaments systems, such as the missiles MX, Pershing-2 and Trident, B-1 bombers and neutron weapons.

The administration, they stressed, should take into account that national security is not only stockpiles of weapons. This is above all the economic and social prosperity of the nation, which is now beign sacrificed to the White House's militarist ambitions.

DEMOCRATS CONDEMN REAGAN'S MILITARY SPENDING

LD261821 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] San Francisco January 26 TASS -- Reagan's policy divides us into two Americas. This statement of former U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale reflected a sharp criticism to which the course of the present U.S. Administration was subjected at an annual convention of the Democratic Party organisation of California in Sacremento.

A number of prominent figures of the Democratic Party who attended the convention condemned Washington's unrestrained stepping up of military allocations accompanied by sharp cuts in the most important social programmes which leads to deprivation of ever wider masses of people. Deputy leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate Alan Cranston said it will be impossible to truly remedy the situation in the U.S. economy and U.S. society as long as the United States Government continues the endless expensive and dangerous arms race. The same idea was expressed in Walter Mondale's speech. He urged Washington to cut the allocations for military purposes which rose to the astronomic level during Reagan's presidency.

Member of the House of Representatives Morris Udall said the time has come for mutual and verifiable freezing of nuclear arsenals. He said it is high time to stop talking nonsense about "permissibility" of nuclear war and possibility of "survival" in conditions of limited nuclear war and of dealing preemptive nuclear strikes at the Soviet Union.

SOVIET OBSERVERS COMMENT ON REAGAN POLICIES

LD270100 Moscow TASS Internationl Service in Russian 2200 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jan (TASS) -- The next 2 years of R. Reagan's presidency will not bring him anything good -- this is the opinion of IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin.

Replying to a question put by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA he stressed that in foreign policy, maneuvering would increase, and, in the first instance, the phraseology would change. But not only that. Taking the mood of its allies into account, the possibility is not excluded that the White House will try to correct its policy and make it just a little more flexible. Possibly, projected expenditure on defense will be somewhat reduced. However, the foreign political course on the whole will remain the same -- against detente, for confrontation, for an arms race.

Vitaliy Zhurkin, deputy director of the U.S. and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in an interview with SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, pointed out that Washington has become particularly adept at how to worsen Soviet-American relations. Of course, there are and will remain contradictions between the most powerful representatives of two socioeconomic systems. But there are common problems as well in the settlement of which we are equally interested. The chief one among them is to avert the threat of war, given good will on the side of the United States -- it is always present on the side of the USSR -- it used to be possible to push aside this threat, but in recent years the United States has increased it.

I proceed from the fact that the present U.S. Administration is, probably, the most reactionary of all in postwar years. But it, too, is in motion, Vitaliy Kobysh, political observer of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA believes, replying to a question put by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. R. Reagan has spoken about peace. Even if one concedes that it is but rhetoric, it is nevertheless interesting. It seems to me, however, that it is not just a question of rhetoric, but also a desire to "stay afloat." The overwhelming majority of Americans are at present in an antiwar mood. They are horrified at the very thought of a nuclear catastrophe. Not taking this into account means to give up the seat in the White House to someone else.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ASSESSES REAGAN MIDTERM RECORD

PM261339 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Jan 83 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion" column: "Crossroads"]

[Text] The administration headed by President R. Reagan has been in power in the United States for exactly 2 years. The halfway point in his term, a kind of crossroads: You could continue to follow the same path, or you could take a different one.

Both Americans and non-Americans are making very unflattering assessments of the U.S. Administration's 2 years of activity. What is now being done in and around the White House could be described by the lines from Pushkin's "Devils" which F.M. Dostoyevskiy used as an epigraph: "I'm damned if I can find the way, what can we do? We've gone astray. It seems a devil's leading us, circling and misleading us...."

The tragedy of many Americans is that they cannot seem to understand what kind of devil determines the present Washington administration's actions. Even if any previous Washington power managed to compromise itself completely in 2 years, this one has probably excelled all its predecessors. If the White House leaders had been set the goal of trying to inflict the maximum amount of damage on U.S. national interests they could hardly have done more.

I would divide all the failures of the policy of today's White House leaders into three categories. The first and most important is common knowledge. Over the 2 years the U.S. President and his advisers have not simply whipped up international tension to the limit, placing the United States on a footing of military preparations and militarization without precedent in peacetime; they have also aroused in the minds of people -- including Americans -- an understanding that the threat of nuclear war is a reality.

However the authors of this course may justify their actions, their real motive is clear to everyone. One aim is to guarantee, by means of military force, U.S. access to natural resources which do not belong to it and which are mainly to be found in developing countries. Another is to achieve military superiority over the USSR so as to be able to talk to us from a position of strength.

It can be said quite definitely that Washington has not achieved the first aim. The extraordinary session of the nonaligned countries' Coordinating Bureau held last week in Managua, capital of the new free Nicaragua, is the best confirmation of this. The communique issued by the meeting, in which delegations from 85 countries took part, resolutely condemned U.S. interference in other states' internal affairs and American imperialism's policy of military threats and economic blackmail. This is a united front opposed to U.S. imperial globalism. And frontline conditions are not the best for the uninterrupted supply of minerals and other raw materials.

Nor has Washington succeeded in another area. Something unexpected and fraught with the most unpleasant consequences has happened. They intended to intimidate us, but they frightened the Americans themselves. The Americans are coming out against the White House's policy in an increasingly organized way and on a mass scale.

The second series of Washington's failures involve its relations with its allies. Over the 2 years they have reached such a level of mutual suspicion, irritation and even hostility that you start pondering about the meaning of the term "allies," when for the people in the White House Western Europe is nothing more than a theater of military operations, while they are waging all kinds of economic wars simultaneously with Japan -- from the "steel" war to the "car" war.

Lastly, the third group of failures -- what is happening in socioeconomic life in the United States itself. Americans will never forgive R. Reagan and his advisers for what they have done to the country. In an editorial headed "The Failed Presidency" and beginning with the words "the stench of failure emanates from Ronald Reagan's White House," THE NEW YORK TIMES makes this accusation against the administration: "Instead of giving the Russians the choice between 'guns or butter,' Mr Reagan makes the Americans themselves make that choice." I have nothing to add.

People in Washington are saying that in its remaining 2 years the U.S. Administration intends to consolidate its positions by creating an appearance of improved relations with the USSR, including an appearance of progress at the Geneva talks.

It has been said before: We are in favor of improving these relations and in favor of progress being achieved at the Soviet-American talks. But we are not about to play games. Our position on the fundamental problems of the present day was clearly set forth in Yu.V. Andropov's speech on 21 December last year and in the recent Prague Political Declaration. I can only repeat yet again: If the White House wants to improve relations and resolve problems it should begin by instructing its experts to study carefully what those documents say and consider their content. With a responsible approach our proposals cannot but be taken seriously. Then R. Reagan's remaining 2 years in power could be less gloomy for the American people and others.

KUZNETSOV SCORES REAGAN MISSILE PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

LD261320 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Pavel Kuznetsov commentary]

[Text] At the end of last week, President Reagan ordered a new campaign called: Public diplomacy seeks to counter the Soviet peace offensive and improve European understanding of American nuclear arms policy.

The campaign will cost the administration $65 million. It's a minute fraction of what it intends to spend on nuclear arms in the coming year. Indeed, when a government earmarks $1.5 trillion on weapons, $65 million on public relations is not generous.

What I personally like about American propaganda is the flexibility of its spinal cord. What I mean is that late in 1981 American officials and propaganda (?were very) busily discussing a limited nuclear war in Europe. In 1982, when President Reagan went to Europe he told West Europeans that he would love to stand at the head of a peace march against such a war. Or take this example: The people who did not want an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union in the midseventies are at present in charge of the American Arms Control Agency. Small wonder then that what they propose to the Soviet Union is a mockery of an honest deal.

About 2 weeks ago the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL obtained a blueprint of a secret Pentagon document known as "Fiscal 1984-88, Defense Guidance." Among other things the document rejects accommodation and peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union. It urges the United States to prepare for a prolonged nuclear war with the USSR and prevail in it. Does the administration know about it? It sure does. A covering memorandum to the document was signed by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger less than a year ago, namely, on 22nd March, 1982. But they keep on talking in Washington about peace being their number one priority; President Reagan has even decided to pay cash to prove that this is so.

Well, I do not understand the logic of verbally promoting peace and simultaneously signing secret documents that urge a global confrontation, but I do understand arithmetics. If you divide the $1.5 trillion the administration intends to spend on arms in the coming years by the $65 million to be spent on a propaganda campaign to promote American policies, you get 23,000. In other words, the price of the administration's military buildup is 23,000 times that of the propaganda effort to sell peace. If we drop dollars as a measure of the administration's credibility and you say morality or sincerity [instead], Washington officials are 23,000 times more sincere about the nuclear arms race than peace.

The secret Pentagon document says there can be no accommodation or peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union. With this in mind, I for one will not be duped by the administration's propaganda effort. Not even if they spend $1 billion on it.

JAPAN-U.S. TIES SEEN REVIVING JAPANESE MILITARISM

Nakasone Visit Reviewed

PM261259 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Chugrov "International Commentary": "New Facets of the Military Alliance"]

[Text] The results of the now-concluded official visit to Washington by Y. Nakasone, Japan's prime minister, testify eloquently to the complexity and abmiguity of existing relations between the two countries.

The terms "partners" and "allies" are often used to describe Japanese-American relations. The first term usually relates to trade and economic ties, the second to relations within the framework of the military-political alliance. Now, however, we should no longer be speaking of partnership but of U.S.-Japanese rivalry in the field of trade. The White House talks have demonstrated that the cracks in these relations have not only widened but are continuing to deepen. It is the unanimous opinion of observers that in the discussion of trade and economic issues the sides were simply unable to find a common denominator.

President R. Reagan has persistently called on Japan to "remove the obstacles" which stand in the way of American goods entering Japanese markets. But these attempts have simply not brought the expected results: The Japanese prime minister has firmly stated that there are things which "Japan cannot do." Japan has refused to lift restrictions on American agricultural produce and the White House has heard no promises either to reduce Japanese automobile exports to the United States. Those minor concessions that Tokyo has made in opening up the Japanese market slightly to American goods are considered as sugaring the pill and have only given rise to a wave of irritation and smoldering discontent. The U.S. President was obliged to acknowledge that trade and economic friction "continues to be a heavy burden" on Japanese-American relations.

Relations between the two countries in the field of military "cooperation" are turning out differently. Tokyo has made important concessions to the U.S. desire to draw Japan even more deeply into the orbit of militarist preparations. It is known that on the eve of Nakasone's visit the Japanese Government approved a decision to increase military appropriations by 6.5 percent in 1983 and make available to the Pentagon all types of military technology possessed by Japan. Official Tokyo has also reported its readiness to enter into joint development and production of weapons with the United States. Moreover, the Japanese Government has done this despite its own earlier enunciated principles repudiating arms deliveries abroad. Tokyo's agreement to extend the Japanese Armed Forces' sphere of activities to a 1,000-mile zone around Japan's shores and its intention also to finance the puppet regime of South Korea, which was announced in the course of Y. Nakasone's recent visit to Seoul, also fall within the "package" of Japan's militarist commitments.

And although even the concessions in the military field do not entirely satisfy Washington, the attitude of the official Japanese authorities indicates their manifest militarist tendency. As the MAINICHI newspaper writes, Tokyo's new commitments to the Reagan administration in the military field have caused great alarm not only in Japan but in a number of other Asian countires, which are disturbed by the obvious evidence of a revival of Japanese militarism.

(M. Akagi), a deputy in the Japanese Parliament's lower house from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, has given a fitting rebuke to the militarist ambitions in an article published in the ASAHI newspaper: "If Tokyo, buttressed by the U.S. 'nuclear umbrella', proceeds along the path of strengthening allied relations with Washington and renounces the three 'nonnuclear principles,' it will lead to the Japanese nation's downfall" [gibel]. A similar viewpoint is also shared by the majority of the Japanese people.

'Dangerous Step'

PM261443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Correspondent K. Rashidov article in D. Velikiy and V. Volodin's "World Today" report: "A Dangerous Step"]

[Text] Tokyo [no date given] -- The Japanese press is calling the military aspects of the results of Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone's visit to Washington a dangerous step contrary to the interests of the broad strata of the country's population.

It is noted that they are directly aimed at fueling international tension in the region and throughout the world, since they are directed at strengthening military cooperation between the two countries and Japan's military might as well as Japan's definitive involvement in the orbit of American military-political strategy. All this, the commentators emphasize, will undoubtedly lead not only to a loss of Asian countries' already shaken confidence in Japan but also to the creation of the strongest opposition within the country. The Japanese Government, ASAHI writes, has taken these steps without obtaining the approval of the country's population.

'Playing Up to Pentagon'

LD180958 Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 18 TASS -- "Playing up to Pentagon" -- this is how Vsevolod Ovchinnikov describes in PRAVDA today the decision of Japan's Government to transfer to the United States the newest technology that can be used for military purposes. "This move demonstratively timed for the visit of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to the United States constitutes, according to the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency, an abrupt change in Tokyo's political course."

"The Pentagon has been pressing for access to Japan's scientific and technological breakthroughs for about one and a half years." The author writes, "during the previous U.S.-Japanese summit meeting President Reagan and then Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki agreed that the United States would not demand that Japan increase its military budget by one or another specific figure but instead would make accent on expanding Japan's military commitments and on indirect ways for increasing its contribution to the global strategy of the United States."

"One of such 'indirect' ways was Japan's consent to assume part of the financing of the South Korean regime, by supplying to it four billion dollars in easy loans. An accord to this effect reached during the recent Japanese-South Korean talks, came to be regarded as a 'gift' which Yasuhiro Nakasone took along with him when he went to meet with Reagan. Another 'gift' was the decision to open the United States unhindered access to Japanese achievements in microelectronics, laser technology and fiber optics that is, inventions and discoveries which the Pentaton is going to use to develop new types of weapons."

The commentary regards the lifting of the ban on the export of combat equipment and the products which can be used for military purposes as a dangerous move which is at variance with the constitution and which pushes the country to the militarist road.

'Erosion' of Arms Export Ban

PM261155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 83 Second Edition p 5

[Dispatch from own correspondent Yu. Vdovin: "Principles and 'Integrity'"]

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Jan -- The Japanese Government has decided to meet U.S. demands to supply the Pentagon with advanced military technology.

According to a KYODO news agency report, this decision was taken at a conference in which Prime Minister Y. Nakasone, the ministers of foreign affairs and of international trade and industry, the director general of the Defense Agency and the chief Cabinet secretary took part. During his upcoming overseas tour, the agency points out, the prime minister will tell the U.S. President that Japan agrees to supply the United States with military technology so long as and provided that it "does not conflict with its national interest."

Back in 1967 the prime minister at the time, E. Sato formulated three principles considerably limiting the scope for arms exports. He said that Japan in particular would not export weapons to countries which are or could be involved in international conflicts. In 1976 Prime Minister T. Miki declared his flat refusal to export weapons, and 2 years ago the Japanese Diet ratified this with a special resolution.

All these years official Tokyo has, on the whole, stuck to this policy.

And so it continued until mid-1981, when the relevant request came from Washington. With the Defense Agency's support, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs developed a concept demonstrating that in the case of the United States, principles can be forgotten altogether or a suitable interpretation can be put on them. It was stated that, first, the export of weapons and military hardware overseas was possible on the basis of the "security treaty" with the United States; second, that these exports must be regarded "as an exception rather than a rule," and, third, that a special government agreement was to be concluded in order to regulate the problem of exchanges of military hardware between Japan and the United States. Admittedly, the then prime minister, Z. Suzuki, made the proviso that exports of military technology to the United States could be halted in the event of their conflicting with the three principles underlying the renunciation of arms exports. The government's present decision negates even this proviso. As KYODO writes, it is ready to satisfy the Pentagon's demands for the export of military technology whether the United States is involved in an international conflict or not. The government feels, the newspaper ASAHI points out, that in view of the "special nature" of Japanese-U.S. relations, an exception to the rule can be made for Washignton.

This is not an isolated example of the Japanese authorities' "integrity" regarding principles which they themselves have put forward. Under pressure from overseas these principles are being increasingly eroded.

'War Games' Planned

LD242232 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] From 24 to 27 January, the Japanese and American Air Forces will be engaged in joint exercises over the island of Okinawa, Viktor Vinogradov comments. This flexing of military muscle on the part of the two countries has become systematic of late. Last year alone the Japanese and American Air Forces (?flew) exercises together on about 15 occasions. This time the war games involve (?fighters) from Japan's air base, Naha, American Air Force units stationed at the base, Kadena, and aircraft belonging to the US Marines quartered at the air base, Iwakuni. The fighter planes will be supported by the Okinawa-based American E-3A sentry planes with AWACs systems. Since Decmeber of 1981, this is the fifth exercise involving AWACs planes.

Strategic B-52 bombers now stationed on Japanese soil have become an indispensable component of these exercises. Like the AWACs planes, B-52's are by no means defensive weapons. [as heard] Their involvement in the exercises shows that under U.S. pressure, Japan is making new and very dangerous steps on the road of military preparations. It is common knowledge that B-52 bombers are an element of America's so-called strategic triad designed to deal nuclear strikes.

In the advent [as heard] of using these planes in combat conditions, air support is necessary. The procedure of previous joint exercises has shown that the United States is obviously planning to make Japan's Air Force provide this support, and the plans to use Ameirca's strategic aircraft in Northeastern Asia are confirmed by the fact that a strategic communications center for serving B-52 bombers has been set up at the air base, Kadena.

According to news reports, in the course of the recent maneuvers, the U.S. command intends to practice support operations in which the giving of commands and the targeting of the Japanese F-104 fighters are effected with the help of the AWACs planes has become an integral part of America's extensive plans relating to Japan's self-defence forces.

The United States becomes increasingly insistent in its demands that Japan's Naval and Air Forces set out to establish in practice their control over the vast area of sea and air lanes in the radius of 1,000 miles from Japan's coast. And the Japanese side is making concessions. The chief of the National Defense Department, Tanikawa Kazuo, has said he believes that this month Japan and the United States will commence a joint study of questions relating to the protection of sea lanes. The policy of expanding military cooperation with the United States was reaffirmed by Prime Minster Yasuhiro Nakazone during his recent talks in Washington.

The Japanese Government's willingness to expand its participation in the dangerously aggressive American schemes cannot fail to give rise to alarm in Japan and in the neighboring countries which view the increasingly frequent joint Air Force exercises involving the United States and Japan as preparations for aggression against third countries. Such actions not only contradict Japan's peaceful Constitution, but also run counter to its national interests, because they are fraught with the danger of entangling the Japanese Armed Forces in America's unpredictable military adventures.

Joint Naval Exercises

LD260029 Moscow Domestic Television Serivce in Russian 1545 GMT 25 Jan 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Lev Novikov]

[Text] Japanese-U.S. large-scale naval exercises began off the southwest coast of Kyushu Islands today. KYODO news agency reports that this is already the 56th naval exercise between Japan and the United States. In the opinion of observers, the present maneuvers are the latest stage in the preparations between Tokyo and Washington for the transfer to the Japanese Armed Forces of control over maritime communications in the northwestern sector of the Pacific Ocean.

For example, the forces taking part in the present exercises are supposed to provide flank support for operations during the possible blockade of the Korean strait, which as is known, concerns international waters.

A spokesman of the Japanese National Security Agency has stated that the military department intends to cut off this very important Far East highway in the event, as he expressed it, of emergency situations. Such situations could also possibly threaten the two other important maritime routes in this region: the La Perouse Strait and the Tsugaru Strait.

According to the schemes of the Pentagon and the Japanese military, blockading the straits is supposed to support the actions of the U.S. miltiary in the event of an armed conflict in any region of the globe [Novikov corrects himself] in any other region of the globe.

Political observers are noting that under pressure from the United States, the Japanese naval and air forces are developing plans for military operations, the operational radius of which extends for 1,000 miles from the archipelago: as far as the coasts of those very countries that had been occupied by the Japanese military.

Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone poured oil onto the flames in his program speech at the Diet session. He spoke in favor of rearming the country, stating that Japan should attain a high level of defense potential. He spoke in favor of strengthening the military and political alliance with the United States, which in his words is "the cornerstone of Japanese foreign policy." The prime minister's speech, writes an editorial article in MAINICHI, gives rise to serious anxiety because it testifies to Nakasone's intention to lead Japan and its people along an extremely dangerous course.

Glebov Series, Part One

OW230639 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Glebov talk: "Expanded Role of Japanese Military Bases in U.S. Imperialist Aggressive Strategy" -- first in a series entitled "Dangerous Cooperation Between Japan and the United States"]

[Text] In recent years, Japan and the United States have energetically strengthened their military ties, posing an increasingly serious threat to peace in the Far East. Station observer Glebov has written a series of talks on the situation, entitled "Dangerous Cooperation Between Japan and the United States." The following is the first talk on the "Expanded Role of Japanese Military Bases in U.S. Imperialist Aggressive Strategy."

Military bases abroad play an important role in U.S. military strategy, especially now when the interventionists in this country are again wildly active and more and more new areas are being declared areas (?of vital interest) to the United States. Showing its military might, creating armed conflicts, encircling and suppressing national liberation movements and carrying out direct armed intervention in the affairs of the people of various countries -- this is the purpose of U.S. forces stationed abroad. For this purpose, the Pentagon has stationed more than 500,000 troops abroad have increased by about 30,000 of which nearly half are in the Far East.

Japan is an extremely important base of U.S. imperialism in the Far East. One of the main purposes of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty signed in 1951, is to turn Japan into the main U.S. military base in the Far East. (Winston), an American bourgeois scholar, admitted that this was essentially an agreement on the lease of bases. However, the officially announced purpose of the treaty was to ensure Japan's defense and peace in the Far East. In fact, the United States is trying very hard to control the extensive network of bases of the Japanese emperor's forces and use it for aggression against Asian countries.

During the war of aggression against Korea in the early 1950's and the war of aggression against Indochina in the 1960's and 1970's, Japanese territories were used as extremely important bases. Combined combat forces were organized in Japan and sent to the Asian continent. U.S. troops, utterly exhausted and defeated in combat, were sent to Japan for rest and recreation. Airports in Japan were used as bases. From here U.S. strategic Air Force planes took off on bombing runs over Vietnam. U.S. aircraft carriers and other ships of the 7th Fleet sail from Japanese harbors to carry out combat tasks. Japanese factories turned out items ordered by U.S. forces and repaired war equipment for them.

Japan is still the extremely important base of U.S. forces in Asia. The largest unit of Marines under the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force is stationed in this base far away from U.S. territory. Huge quantities of weapons and combat equipment are stockpiled here, ready for U.S. forces and forces of its allies to fight a large-scale war in Asia. The Yokota and other Japanese Air Force bases are the largest transfer bases of U.S. forces in the Asian-Pacific region. The Japanese Government has agreed to let the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force use these bases. There are powerful bases on Japanese territory providing services for the 7th U.S. Fleet, which is the main striking force of the United States in the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. There are alternate airfields on various Japanese islands for U.S. strategic forces, communications installations, tanker aircraft and other military items.

A dangerous feature of U.S. forces stationed in Japan is the plan to turn Japan into a U.S. nuclear base. A host if evidences shows that for many years the United States has secretly shipped nuclear weapons to Japan by warships or aircraft. The United States and Japan have agreed on stationing F-16 fighter planes on the Misawa Airbase, and these planes can carry nuclear weapons.

All this shows that Japan has retained its extremely important role in the U.S. military strategy today. Judging by its conditions, Japan is a unique base for the United States and its allies to carry out aggression in the Asian-Pacific region.

Second Installment

OW232223 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Listeners, a year ago, a principal organization of military relations between Japan and the United States, the so-called Security Consultation Committee, held its 18th meeting in Tokyo. What decisions were made at the meeting? What are the concrete results from these decisions? In the second talk in a series entitled "Dangerous Cooperation Between Japan and the United States," station political observer Glebov writes:

The intensification of Japan-U.S. military cooperation is the extremely dangerous phenomenon in the development of the international situation in the Far East. In the name of safeguarding security, these two major imperialist countries have coordinated their actions against socialism and national liberation movements throughout the world. In November 1978, Japan and the United States adopted the so-called document on Principles Guiding Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation. The document calls for strengthening cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries in peacetime and for joint war operations in the event a threatening situation arises in the Far East and other regions. The threats mentioned here naturally referred to threats to the military, political and economic interests of the ruling cliques of these two imperialist countries.

The guiding principles adopted by Japan and the United States marked the beginning of a new stage of development in Japan U.S. military relations. In February 1979, U.S. congressional data pointed out that the approval of the document by the Japanese Cabinet was an event of great significance, and that 5 years ago it would have been unthinkable for such a document to be adopted. This reflected a real change in the stand of Japan's ruling clique and its willingness to begin preparing for joint military actions with the United States regardless of what bad reactions this might draw at home and abroad.

The two sides decided to continue such observations and to place the emphasis of future observations on safeguarding the imperialist interests of Japan and the United States outside of that region. The two sides attached special importance to the use of the existing and new military bases in Japan for this purpose.

While drawing up joint operations plans, the Japanese and U.S. military commands paid special attention to coordinated operations of the Armed Forces of the two countries during joint military exercises. As of 1978, Japan and the United States had only conducted naval exercises. After the adoption of the document on guiding principles, the two countries' Air Forces also became essential participants in military exercises. In 1981, a command post exercise by the headquarters and the staff departments was held for the first time since World War II. In 1982, ground units also participated in military exercises.

The intensifying Japan-U.S. military cooperation at the present stage is characterized by the increasingly large scale and long duration of the military exercises. Moreover, these military exercises coincide in time and are completely identical in strategic concepts with the military exercises of other imperialist aggressive blocs such as NATO and the Anzus Council. The intensifying military and political initiative of Japan and the United States and their provocative military exercises in areas close to the socialist countries and other countries in Asia have aggravated international tensions.

The intensifying military relations with the United States has enabled Japan to continuously build up its Armed Forces. Official Japanese publications have pointed out with satisfaction that in the course of the joint exercises, Japan's Armed Forces may have access to the most advanced experience of U.S. forces. It should be added that such experience has been gained by the United States in the numerous aggressive wars it has launched against the people of Asia and other continents. The Japanese ruling clique regards this experience as an indispensable component in its own arms expansion and war preparations and another step forward on the road to turn Japan into an independent military power in the Far East.

Third Installment

OW242146 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Listeners, against a white background, a red sun radiates its rays in all directions. This is Japan's military flag which has become unforgettable in people's minds since the start of the Pacific war. This military flag has become increasingly visible on waters faraway from Japan in the past few years. As a partner of the United States, Japan is increasingly showing itself as a military power. Please listen now to the third talk by station observer Glebov in a series entitled "Japan and the United States are Dangerous Partners." [as received] The author in this talk discusses the above-mentioned question:

In World War II, Japanese imperialism met with a crushing defeat due to decisive blows dealt by the Soviet Union. It seemed that this should have forever removed the possibility of the revival of Japanese imperialism to again threaten the people of various Asian countries. However, since the early 1950's, Japan, under U.S. protection, has begun to revive militarism. With the encouragement of U.S. occupation authorities, Japan restored its Armed Forces and resumed military production.

The policy to militarize Japan is the reaction of U.S. imperialism to the fundamental change in the world balance of forces in favor of socialism since the end of World War II. The revolutionary transformation of Asia, the victories of revolutions in China, Vietnam and Korea and the vigorous development of the democratic movement in Japan have caused increasing uneasiness among the imperialist bloc.

Two American writers, (Charlie Dan) and (McCormack), wrote that U.S. assistance in strengthening Japanese capitalism is for the purpose of opposing socialism in Korea, China, Japan itself and Asia as a whole.

For many years, Japan has acted as a lacky to the Pentagon and provided military bases and ammunition for the United States to wage its wars of aggression against the people of various Asian countries. Japan is now the most important bridgehead of U.S. imperialism in the Asian-Pacific region. Recently Japan has begun to play an independent military role in Washington's anticommunist strategy.

Since the Reagan administration came to power, U.S. policies have obviously taken on a more aggressive nature. They have increased U.S. military strength in various regions of the world. The growing U.S. military and political activities call for new resources. The U.S. ruling clique plans to have Japan share a part of the gendarme functions of U.S. Armed Forces in the Far East and Southeast Asia.

In May 1981, at the Japan-U.S. summit meeting, the question of Japan taking independent military actions was discussed. The joint Japan-U.S. communique enjoined Japan to build up defense capabilities in Japan and the surrounding territorial waters and air space. Omura, director general of Japan's self-defense agency, revealed the meaning of this. He said in July 1981 that Japan would conduct military patrols within a radius of 1,000 nautical miles, or more than 1,800 kilometers from the Japanese coast. Thus it can be seen that Japan intends to militarily control a vast area including the northwestern part of the Pacific, the eastern and southeastern parts of the Chinese mainland, Taiwan, the Philippines and many countries in the Far East, East Asia and Southeast Asia.

The prospects of Japanese military actions within the framework of Washington's anticommunist strategy have aroused serious concern in various Asian countries. The countless demonstrations and statements by leaders in Southeast Asian countries are proof to this. When U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger visited various countries in this region in December 1982, he tried very hard to dispel their fear of Japan. This was by no means accidental. However, his efforts failed to produce any result. As pointed out by the Hong Kong magazine FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, some countries in that region feel that it would be better if the Japanese islands were located somewhere else, California for example.

As anti-Japanese feelings are growing in Southeast Asia, new Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone hastily offered to guarantee that Japan wants peace and cooperation. However, Nakasone's guarantee may not be able to dispel the growing vigilance against Japan's policies. On the one hand, the Japanese ruling clique is trying its utmost to deck itself out as a peaceful neighbor and reliable friend concerned about the interests of the countries of that region. On the other hand, it is actively engaged in economic infiltration of other Asian countries, attempting to establish Japan as a military power in that region with the help of U.S. imperialism. Japan's rightist militarist forces and their actions to speed up expansion of military strength have also aroused growing mistrust of Japan's policies.

Dangers of Military Growth

LD262058 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] The United States and Japan are holding large scale naval exercises off Kyushu Island. Our commentary is by Vladimir Korolev:

The exercises are viewed as fresh proof of Japan's increasing involvement in U.S. military plans. The purpose is to work out operations in blocking the main sealanes in the northwestern Pacific, control of which the United States is reported to be planning to hand over to the Japanese Armed Forces. Pronouncements to this effect were made by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone during his recent visit to the United States. In his speech to the Diet, he said his government would do its utmost to further increase Japan's military potential.

The Japanese Army is already considered one of Asia's strongest, yet Washington is insisting that it continue to grow in order to upset the balance of strength in East Asia and create an additional threat to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Asia. Until now, Japan's leaders have been explaining away their militaristic ambitions by referring to Washington's pressure, but the Prime Minister has now plainly said that efforts to build up Japan's military might are being undertaken to satisfy Tokyo's own interests.

Many Asian peoples still remember the grim days that the Japanese military forced to live through during World War II. The newspapers of Jakarta, Manila, Rangoon and Delihi are now saying that Tokyo and Washington are drafting plans for military operations in areas closer to the shores of those countries that the Japanese occupied in the war. India's NATIONAL HERALD says the U.S. hawks are helping to revive Japan's militarism, guilty of countless crimes against Asian peoples. The foreign minister of the Philippines, Carlos Romulo, has warned that the militarization of Japan is fraught with dangerous consequences for the region. His opinion is shared by many in Southeast Asia.

Meanwhile, Japan's active involvement in America's war preparations in the Far East and the western Pacific is seriously worsening the situation and creating a threat to peace in that area.

Militarization Causes Concern

PM261607 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Jan 83 p 3

[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer M. Nepesov article: To the Ringing of Samurai Swords"]

[Excerpts] The topic of the art of manufacturing swords, newly revived in Japan, made an appearance on our television screens recently. The so-called "crystal" steel is heated in special furnaces whose design has remained unchanged since medieval times. Very sharp blades are foged from it. Then they are fitted with hilts bearing the coats of arms of highborn owners.

A ban on the production of these Japanese Samurai weapons followed Japan's surrender. But today the ringing of the "crystal" steel of Samurai swords can be heard again. Their owners gaze spellbound at the perfectly polished surface of the blades, and before their eyes, on the metal which is clouded over with their warm breath, they see the old mirages of a great empire from Sakhalin to Australia. The resumption of sword production is not simply a tribute to Samurai tradition, it symbolizes the whipping up of the spirit of militarism in Japan.

As D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, has noted, "revanchist forces are trying to consign to oblivion the tragic lessons of the last war and to convince their country's people to support the idea of Japan's revival as a 'mighty military power.' That path is dangerous not only for its neighbors but first and foremost for the Japanese people themselves, for whom, in the recent past, militarism meant countless sufferings and led the country to national catastrophe."

However, Tokyo pretends that the tragic lessons of the past concern few people. Political observers noted the fact that the new prime minister, Y. Nakosone, took his post to the accompaniment of joint combat exercises by the Japanese and U.S. Armed Forces. The maneuvers on the slopes of Mount Fuji were followed by Japanese-American war games on the northern island of Hokkaido, that is, in close proximity to the Soviet border. Commenting on Y. Nakasone's election as premier, the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI wrote frankly that under his leadership military preparations will evidently proceed still more rapidly.

The talks which ended the other day in Washington between Prime Minister Nakasone and President Reagan, marked a new stage in the development of the Japanese-American military alliance. Now it will not be Japanese concerns buying licences from the United States for the production of combat hardware, but, on the contrary, the ultramodern military technology of the land of the rising sun will become the Pentagon's property. As THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper writes, the United States is interested in Japanese robots, lasers, fiber optics and computers of the next generation, which could be used for creating new types of weapons. American generals are eager to obtain, for instance, such Japanese novelties in the sphere of air defense as a special plastic coating which is supposed to make planes invisible to radar. The lifting of the ban on on exports of Japanese weapons and military technology to the United States will certainly be a very strong incentive to expanding their production.

The formation of Japan's military-industrial complex and its growing ambitions are causing serious concern in Asia. People there have not forgotten the grave consequences, in the not too distant past, of the Japanese militarists' spinning of the flywheel of military industry. Particular concern is aroused by plans to extend the zone of operation of Japan's Navy and Air Force to a radius of 1,700 km from its shores. If these kilometers are counted not from Tokyo Bay, but from Okinawa, a significant area of the ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore) "falls within Japan's defense sphere." As history shows, Philippines Prime Minister C. Virata stressed, there has already been one period of militarization in Japan, so the Asian peoples feel concerned over the buildup of its armed forces.

Even in Japan itself millions of ordinary people are coming out against the militarization of the country and the strengthening of military cooperation with the United States. They do not want to allow themselves, for the sake of the military-industrial complex's interests, to be drawn into a senseless policy which led once before to national catastrophe.

'Increasing Military Capabilities'

OW231225 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Recently, Japan has taken up a positive attitude towards it cooperation with the military bloc, NATO. In this connection, our commentator (Vasiliy Arseneyev) has the following comments:

It has been frequently mentioned in Japan that the country's political role and international prestige should be strengthened and recently, whenever this issue is brought up, Japan's role as a member of the Western camp inevitably has been stressed.

Quite obviously, the Japanese Government attempts to achieve its role by first strengthening its ties with NATO. Foreign Minister Abe held a press conference in Tokyo when he returned from his visit to five West European countries. At the press conference, Abe mentioned the necessity of strengthening such ties. It can even be gathered from his remarks that Japan, to some extent, regrets that it is not permitted direct participation in NATO activities.

Fairly steady relations have already been developed between Japan and the NATO bloc. Plans to draw Japan into the dangerous acts of expanding the sphere of this bloc's activities and increasing its military capabilities have long been mapped out by the NATO countries. In the meantime, the current U.S. Administration has promoted U.S.-Japan relations to the rank of an "alliance" and has placed the same demands on Japan as it has on its actual partners, the NATO countries.

The necessity of strengthening mutual security among the United States, West Europe and Japan has come to be mentioned more frequently. What, then, will this attempt to strengthen mutual security bring the Japanese people? First, military spending will be increased at a rapid pace. Japan has already outrun the NATO countries in the annual growth rate of its military spending and has nearly caught up with them in its actual military spending.

Then there is a possibility that Japan's participation in the race for military expansion will result in increased unemployment and worse inflation as most other countries have experienced. The NATO countries have the idea of shifting part of their financial burdens in supporting reactionary cliques on to Japan and this may cause a tighter financial situation in Japan.

Japanese papers report that according to Foreign Ministry spokesmen, the concrete plans for Japan and the NATO countries to provide economic aid to countries in regions that are important to the security of the Western bloc will be discussed at the summit talks among advanced capitalist countries to be held this May.

Japan has already shackled itself by agreeing to aid the Seoul clique. The Japan-South Korea summit talks were held quite recently and the two sides agreed on $4 billion in loans. When Japan's financial difficulties are taken into account, this loan is certainly an extremely large amount. In other words, expanditures for supporting another antipopular regime will be extorted from Japanese taxpayers.

It would be wrong to think that the money will help increase Japan's prestige in the eyes of the world public. A nation's prestige must be advanced in other ways. It can be advanced neither by supporting the dangerous aggressive plans of the United States, nor by endeavoring to promote cooperation with the NATO countries. It can be advanced by strengthening world peace and by seeking an agreement on disarmament that is acceptable to both sides.

The Warsaw Pact countries recently issued a Political Declaration calling on both Warsaw Pact and NATO countries to sign a mutual pledge not to resort to the first use of arms so as to maintain peaceful relations. All peace-loving public opinions will certainly speak highly of any support given to this proposal. Among other well-known proposals, one urges the leading organs of both the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO to declare that the spheres of their activities will not be expanded to Asia, Africa or Central or South America.

It has become quite evident today that only through efforts to prevent the threat of war can a country advance its prestige in the international arena. The course of expanding existing military blocs is a dangerous one that runs counter to the interests all human beings.

NAKASONE'S POLICY SPEECH AT DIET SESSION

OW242200 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov has filed the following report on Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's [24 January] policy speech:

Prime Minister Nakasone pointed out that Japan is in danger of being isolated from the world due to its trade and economic contradictions with the United States and the EC countries.

This indicates that the Nakasone-Reagan summit talks and Foreign Minister Abe's Western European trip ended as a complete failure in easing the tense trade warfare between Japan and the United States and between Japan and the EC countries.

In his policy speech, Prime Minister Nakasone pointed out that Japan would have to make new concessions in trade in addition to the concessions already made. It can be predicted with fair accuracy what the new concessions will mean to Japan. Without a drastic change in the economic structure that places emphasis on trade while taking no account of its domestic markets, the new measures taken to promote imports will certainly cause a decrease in production and an increase in inflation and unemployment, just as in the cases of the United States and in the EC countries. Furthermore, it can also be predicted from the examples of the United States and of the countries of Western Europe that these measures will cause serious impacts on the society and also on the internal affairs.

In the meantime, Japan's isolation from the world on trade matters has certainly become a realistic danger. When this danger becomes a reality, Japan will inevitably suffer from bankruptcy in its economy, and thus, Japan has now been driven into a tight corner.

The leadership of the Japanese Government has hitherto taken the close relations with the United States based on the Japan-U.S. security pact as the foundation of Japan's foreign policy. However, judging from the prime minister's policy speech, it seems that this foundation has been expanded to include close relations with the militarist and aggressive South Korean regime. Judging from that part of the policy speech that deals with Japan's foreign policy, Japan seems to have the intention to further turn the so-called "rim-pac concept" into a reality while depending on this foundation. And it has become increasingly clear to the people of the nations in Southeast Asia and in the Pacific region that this concept is of neocolonialism in nature.

At present, Japan agrees to let the United States play the leading role in this community. However, when Japan has promoted its military buildup, legalized its (?control) over the area within a radius of 1,000 miles of its coast and succeeded in standardizing weapons with the United States, then Japan will certainly express its wishes to play the same leading role in this community as the United States, and it is quite possible that Japan will then make further demands. We can not avoid having such ideas when we read about Nakasone's concepts about foreign policy clearly stated in his phamphlet "My Political Career."

In his policy speech, the prime minister also touched on Japan-Soviet relations. Following the same line taken by his predecessors during the past 10 years or so, the prime minister also brought up the issue concerning the unfounded request for the return of the northern territories by the Soviet Union. Furthermore, he attempted to rationalize the preparations for turning Japan into a military power under the pretext of the threat from the Soviet Union.

Prime Minister Nakasone mentioned that Japan had now arrived at a turning point in its history. It does not necessarily follow that this turning point might not become the starting point for Japan to take the same orientation as it did in the 1930's when Japan was in the same economic condition as it is now. In the 1930's military buildup was taken as a way out of the economic crisis. It is well known what the military buildup has brought onto Japan.

KARMAL PRAISES PACT DECLARATION, SOVIET SUPPORT

PM261615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Document of Tremendous Significance"]

[Text] Kabul, 22 Jan -- The Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration is a document of tremendous international significance. Peace-loving proposals and initiatives have been put forward by the socialist countries in conditions where the world situation has become extremely dangerous through the fault of the United States and other aggressive imperialist circles. This was stated by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, at a session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo held in Kabul today

B. Karmal expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for the constant, consistent support which they give to the Afghan people's struggle in defence of the gains of the April Revolution.

FOREIGN MINISTER DOST CITED ON 'PEACE' WISH

PM261043 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jan 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS Report: "S.M. Dost Interview"]

[Text] New York, 18 Jan -- Shah Mohammad Dost, DRA foreign minister, has pointed out in an interview given to the NEW WORLD REVIEW periodical that the constant armed sorties carried out against the DRA by counterrevolutionary bandits from abroad are the main reason for the situation concerning Afghanistan being unresolved.

"We have repeatedly stated," he observed, "that we wish to live in peace and maintain normal good relations with all countries, including the United States. However, our efforts in this direction are unilateral in character -- we have not to date received any positive response to our proposals."

UN ENVOY TO VISIT; DIALOGUE WITH PAKISTAN SEEN

LD221046 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The UN Secretariat has reported that UN Deputy Secretary General for Special Political Problems Diego Cordoves is going on a tour of Southwest Asia in the near future. The tour will take him to Islamabad, Kabul, Tehran where he will have another round of consultations over a political settlement of the situation involving Afghanistan. More from our observer Aleksandr Korolev:

The report gives us a reason to draw at least one optimistic conclusion. Islamabad and Kabul may go ahead with the dialogue which they opened last year. [Words indistinct] despite the few difficulties still standing in the way of a dialogue, though the chances of establishing good-neighbor relations between the two Muslim states should be a natural thing. It's evident that both countries will benefit from these relations, yet the difficulties are still there. Some Pakistani official try to blame the Afghan side for this. Kabul, they claim, refuses to accept three or four points of the Pakistan demands which represent nothing but a crude interference in Afghanistan's domestic affairs. The military regime of Pakistan has no right to use the language of ultimatum towards its neighbor, a sovereign state. This approach is unacceptable for solving disputes.

There is another, universally recognized method: negotiations on a mutually accepted basis. Afghanistan, pursuing the policy of peace and maintaining friendly relations with dozens of countries, is prepeared to negotiate on this basis with all the countries, relations with which leave much to be desired. This applied to Pakistan as well.

In his recent speech at the full-scale meeting of the PDPA, Babrak Karmal gave a positive assessment to the first contacts which took place between the Afghan and Pakistani foreign ministers in Geneva. He reaffirmed that the Afghan Government was ready to go over at any time from contacts to direct negotiations and discuss matters that would lead to an overall political settlement. Regretfully, the position of the Pakistani leadership seems to be controversial and often simply negative.

No sober-minded statesman or politician would want his country to have tense or hostile relations with neighboring countries. If Pakistan still acts along these lines this means that something compels it to set its own national interests aside. Pakistan's motives are easy to guess. They are dictated by the United States.

America's interference in the affairs of Afghanistan indicates that she seeks to reverse the process of progressive social and political changes that began in Afghanistan after the 1978 revolution. Hence the desire of Washington to solve the so-called Afghan question in its own way, that is, by using force and precisely by sending terrorist band to overthrow the people's government in Afghanistan. Hence attempts to push Islamabad toward frustrating the dialogue with Kabul, for such a dialogue would amount to a loss of undeclared war against Afghanistan.

Would this all mean that the prospect for a peaceful solution of the situation involving Afghanistan is unobtainable? No, not in the least. This is the opinion of envoys of the UN Secretariat who continue using their mediatory offices to promote a peaceful negotiation. This is also the opinion of the socialist countries, friends of Afghanistan. At their recent meeting in Prague, leaders of seven socialist countries expressed the conviction that there are no such problems that cannot be solved in a just way and by peaceful means. This fully applies to problems that have developed around Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Afghan Government for one is ready to negotiate.

RASHIDOV MEETS NEW DRA ENVOY TO TASHKENT

WA261602 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 17 December carries on page one a 200-word report on a meeting between Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and Mohammad Nasim Juya, the newly appointed Afghan consul general in Tashkent. Rashidov spoke of the great friendship which the people of Uzbekistan have for the people of Afghanistan and emphasized the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between the two. He also spoke of the assistance given Afghanistan by Uzbek specialists and of the great Amudarya Bridge.

Juya showed appreciation for the feelings of solidarity with Afghanistan shown by the Uzbek workers and emphasized that the activity of the consulate will strengthen the fraternal friendship and cooperation between Afghanistan and the USSR.

B.A. Abdurazakov, Uzbek minister of foreign affairs, also participated in the meeting.

TASHKENT DECRIES U.S. SUPPORT TO RENEGADES

GF261650 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Is Hindering Afghan People in the Establishment of a New Life?"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, the religious leadership in Afghanistan has issued a statement condemning the actions of counterrevolutionaries. The document also called on the Afghans who fled Afghanistan under the influence of enemy (?propaganda) to return to the homeland.

Meanwhile, the Soviet correspondent in Kabul has reported that the DRA Government is generous toward those who have been carried away by the [words indistinct] of the enemies of the April Revolution. These people should not fear the populist sovereignty and should return to their beloved land without hesitation to see for themselves.

Reports on this matter are being published in the local press systematically. There are however, other reports as well. These reports shed light on who is hindering the Afghan people in the establishment of a new life and through whose hand is the ugly war being waged against the young republic. U.S. ruling circles have organized this war and they are directing it as well.

Over 80 lairs have been set up in Pakistan. The renegades of the Afghan people are training for secessionist moves under the guidance of U.S. experts. After their training, they are sent into Afghanistan to kill peaceful people, set fire to schools and hospitals and poison livestock and water wells. Imperialist propaganda has described these renegades as fighters for Islam, fighters of God and [word indistinct]. In reality, they are nothing else but (?profiteering) bandits.

Hopes for reinstating the feudal system in Afghanistan are merely futile. The Afghan people do not turn back.

INDIRA GANDHI RECEIVES DEPUTY CHAIRMAN MARCHUK

LD222042 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1910 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Delhi, 22 Jan (TASS) -- Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of India today received Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who has arrived in the Indian capital to take part in the Days of Soviet Science and Technology. During their conversation, questions of deepening scientific-technical links between the two countries were considered. During their conversation, it was stressed that the contacts, which are developing successfully, are evidence of the mutual interest of the poeples of the USSR and India in deepening cooperation in various spheres. A desire to extend even further the mutually beneficial cooperation that corresponds to the interests of the peoples of both countries was expressed.

Marchuk Attends Exhibition

LD222038 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Delhi, 22 Jan (TASS) -- Days of Soviet Science and Technology began today in India. In the House of Soviet Science, Culture and Art, a solemn opening ceremony took place at the broad exhibition: science in the service of the national economy of the USSR. It tells of the successes achieved by the Soviet Union in economic, scientific-technical and social development. Twenty-five ministries and departments; over 50 plants, factories and combines; and 33 scientific research institutes, design bureaus and many other organizations of the Soviet Union are taking part in the exhibition. The exhibition was opened by Guriy Marchuk, the head of the Soviet delegation, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology; and P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of external affairs.

Addressing those present, Guriy Marchuk stated that the organization of Days of Soviet Science and Technology in India constitutes an important stage in the further development of Soviet-Indian scientific-technical cooperation and will promote the strengthening of friendship between the peoples of both countries. Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao noted that successfully developing bilateral cooperation in various fields reflects the nature of the relations of friendship that have evolved between the USSR and India. Indian-Soviet ties, he stressed, constitute a model for interstate relations.

Republic Day Celebrations

LD260804 Moscow TASS in English 0546 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] New Delhi January 26 TASS -- The Indian people are today celebrating the Republic Day, their greatest national holiday, in an atmoshere of jubilation. In the morning, tens of millions people took to the streets of New Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and other cities, which are decorated with flags and streamers. A military parade and a colourful demonstration were held in Raj Path Avenue, the central street of the Indian capital. Representatives of various states and union territories of the multinational Republic of India, platforms installed on trucks with mock-ups of the major construction projects of the republic, which are symbols of India's present, paraded past the rostrum.

Present at the parade were representatives of diplomatic missions, numerous foreign delegations, including the Soviet delegation headed by G.I. Marchuk, vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, who are attending the current Days of Soviet Science and Technology in India.

TELEGRAM TO INDIAN LEADERS ON REPUBLIC DAY

LD251400 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 25 TASS — The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the government of the USSR have congratulated the Indian people on the national holiday -- the Republic Day.

"On the path of independent development the Indian people have scored major successes in various fields of material and spiritual life," says the telegram addressed to Zail Singh and Indira Gandhi. "India's consistent course for ensuring peace and security of peoples, preventing the threat of war, disarmament, equitable cooperation of states has won for it well-deserved prestige."

"The Soviet people rejoice at the successes of the Republic of India, treat with respect the nonalignment policy pursued by it. They sincerely wish the Indian people further progress in economic and social development, in strengthening the international positions of peaceloving independent India".

"A source of profound gratification are the high level and diversified character of Soviet-Indian relations, which are time-tested and sealed by the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation," says the telegram. "We are convinced that a further strengthening of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India meets the vital interests of the peoples of our countries, the interests of preserving peace in Asia and all over the world."

PRESIDIUM GREETS KING OF NEPAL ON NATIONAL DAY

LD260946 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a message of greetings to King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal on the occasion of Nepal's national holiday. In it the Supreme Soviet Presidium sends best wishes to the king and wishes success and progress for the people of Nepal. In a reply message the King of Nepal thanked the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the greetings.

LE DUC THO INTERVIEWED BY MOSCOW WEEKLY

LD260928 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, January 26 TASS -- "The tremendous successes of the Vietnamese people, its Armed Forces were the main, decisive factor that forced the USA to sign the Paris Accord, to withdraw its troops and the troops [words indistinct] from South Vietnam and to stop the (?devastating) war (?against) the north of the country", said Le Duc Tho, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, in an interview with the newspaper MOSCOW NEWS carried in its January 30 issue. The interview was given in connection with the [word indistinct] anniversary of the signing in Paris of the agreement on the cessation of war and restoration of peace in Vietnam, which marked the inglorious end of the American aggression against the Vietnamese people.

Turning to the consequences of the American aggression against Vietnam, Le Duc Tho pointed out: "Many towns and vast rural areas both in the south and the north were destroyed by bombardments and were subjected to the effects of chemical weapons. The aftermaths of these war crimes have to this day a detrimental effect on the environment in Vietnam, and it will take quite a few years to eliminate them."

"For the successful construction of socialism on its soil", the interview goes on to say, "the Vietnamese people need a favourable international atmosphere. This is why in its relations with the countries of South East Asia the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is guided by a desire for the relaxation of tension, for stronger peace and stability in the region, by a desire to make a contribution to the cause of consolidating peace all over the world."

Touching upon the question of relations with the Chinese People's Republic, Le Duc Tho said, among other things:

"Vietnam has repeatedly put forward relevant proposals aimed at a normalisation of the Vietnamese-Chinese interstate relations, but these proposals have found no response with the Chinese side."

"The Socialist Republic of Vietnam together with Laos and Kampuchea has repeatedly come out with constructive initiatives concerning the ASEAN countries, based on the principles of cooperation and [words indistinct] non-interference in internal affairs and peaceful coexistence [passage indistinct]".

USTINOV GREETS LAO COUNTERPART ON ARMY DAY

PM261135 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jan 83 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General Khamtai Siphandon, Lao national defense minister.
Esteemed Comrade Minister,

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself, I cordially congratulate you and all Lao servicemen on the 34th anniversary of the Lao People's Army. The Lao People's Army has traveled a glorious combat path in the struggle for its motherland's freedom and independence and now vigilantly watches over the revolutionary gains of the Lao people, who are energetically implementing the decisions of the Third Lao People's Revolutionary Party Congress. I wish Lao servicemen new successes in combat and political training and in further strengthening the republic's defense capability. May the fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Lao peoples and their armies strengthen and develop.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1983 SIGNED WITH GDR

AU251454 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[ADN report: "Commodity Exchange With USSR To Reach R13 billion in 1983: Protocol on Mutual Deliveries Signed"]

[Text] Moscow (ADN) -- On Thursday the protocol on the commodity exchange in 1983 was signed in Moscow by GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle and by Nikolay Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade.

On the basis of the firm unity of political views and of the fundamental economic policy targets of both the GDR and the USSR, as expressed in the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and of the 26th CPSU Congress, as well as in fundamental agreements between the party-state leaderships of the two countries, foreign trade will further grow considerably in 1983 and will reach a volume of some R13 billion.

The results of the dynamic development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation within the framework of socialist economic integration in research, development and production are reflected in numerous items of the agreed mutual deliveries, such as machine tools, 70 percent of which are being manufactured and delivered on the basis of specialization and cooperation agreements, or presses, forging equipment and metal processing lines, 60 percent of which are being manufactured and delivered under such agreements.

The GDR will export more than 3,000 metal-cutting machine tools, 1,100 presses and forging machinery, metal-processing lines and other automatic processing lines for the roller-bearing, vehicle and tractor industries as well as machinery for the processing of plastic and elastic materials. Metal-cutting machine tools and appliances for mining and geology, lifting and transport equipment, such as electric bridge cranes and industrial fittings will be imported from the Soviet Union, among other things.

Metallurgical equipment made by the Ernst Thaelmann heavy machinery building combine in Magdeburg will be employed at the Serp I Molot works in Moscow, in the metallurgical industry of the Uzbek SSR, as well as in the Krivoi Rog and Rybnica combines in the Moldavian SSR. GDR excavators will be delivered for the Voskresensk II and Ekibastuz III surface mines.

Some 1,200 road-building machines, including cranes, rollers and blacktopping equipment, equipment for the printing industry, including sheet-fed offset and printing machines for the production of newspapers, as well as more than 15,000 textile machines such as cotton and wool combing machines, carpet machines of the "Liroflor" type, knitting, hosiery, and sewing machines, and equipment for the USSR foodstuffs industry will account for a large share of GDR exports in 1983.

The GDR rail vehicle building industry will deliver, among other things long distance passenger cars, 500 refrigeration cars [maschinenkuehlwagen], and 175 five-car refrigeration trains; the agricultural machinery building industry will deliver more than 2,100 potato harvesters, 8,400 bunder forage vehicles and swath mowing machines, 2,000 high pressure ram balers, silos, seed cleaning machines and equipment for potato sorting centers.

The GDR shipbuilding industry will export more than 60 ships as well as ship's equipment.

The GDR will import from the USSR agricultural machinery and plants for animal husbandry, including loading beet lifters, irrigation equipment and component parts for milking installations, road vehicles and products of aviation technology.

Mutual deliveries were agreed upon with respect to power plants, including among other things ship's diesel engines and generators from the GDR and power plant equipment from the USSR, special technological equipment for the electronics industry as well as microelectronic and electronic products electrothermic equipment, testing installations, open air transformers, and data processing, computer and communications equipment. The GDR will supply laundry and cleaning machinery and plants for community kitchens for the development of the Soviet service system.

The USSR will also in 1983 continue to maintain its extensive deliveries of power sources and raw materials. The agreed deliveries of 17.1 million tons of oil, 6.2 billion cubic meters of natural gas and of more than 2.3 million tons of iron ore, of almost 1 million tons of pig iron, more than 3 million tons of rolled materials such as rolled steel, sheet iron and pipes, of nonferrous metals such as aluminum, and of ammonium phosphate, apatite concentrate, asbestos, ammonia, cellulose, pulp wood and cut timber and cotton will be of eminent significance for the GDR's national economy, deliveries of which will take place in part on the basis of long-term agreements on investment sharing.

The GDR and the USSR will continue their mutual deliveries of consumer goods. The GDR will supply, among other things, products of the chemical household industry, varnish and other paints, films and photographic materials, cosmetics, drugs for medical and veterinary purposes, electrical household appliances, furniture, glass and ceramic products, toys and musical instruments, lighting fixtures and textile goods, and will in turn import from the USSR radio and television receivers, watches, photographic and film equipment, drugs and toys.

During his stay in Moscow GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle discussed with USSR First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Komarov topical problems connected with the implementation of the mutually agreed deliveries.

DEMICHEV MEETS WITH GDR CULTURE MINISTER 25 JAN

LD251541 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Soviet Culture Minister Petr Demichev met with GDR Culture Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffmann in Moscow today. During the talk further cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of culture and art was discussed. The two politicians stressed that cooperation is aimed at further deepening relations between the USSR and the GDR.

KAPITONOV MEETS CZECHOSLOVAK YOUTH DELEGATION

LD270208 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1600 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Socialist Union of Youth of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by the chairman of the union's Central Committee, Jaroslav Jeneral. Also present at the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and Zdenek Cheben, charge d'affaires of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in the USSR.

FRG CONSERVATIVE LEADERS BACK U.S. 'ZERO OPTION'

LD261519 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 26 Jan 83

["They Are Playing Up to Washington" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 26 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes: The Secretary-Generals of the West German conservative parties CDU [Christian Democratic Union] and CSU [Christian Social Union] Heinrich Geissler and Edmund Stoiber have made a joint statement in which they described the pseudo-zero option advocated by U.S. President Reagan as "an ideal option" that should be sought at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of the Federal Republic of Germany has also reaffirmed commitment to that "option" during his talks in Washington with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. A State Department spokesman told journalists after the talks that, despite mounting opposition in West Germany to plans of deploying American missiles, the West German foreign minister had backed them firmly and that the State Department was very pleased with that.

Why they overseas are pleased with this stance of the representatives of the parties which are now in power in the Federal Republic of Germany is quite obvious. By supporting the Reagan option, which is patently unacceptable to the Soviet Union, they are facilitating the implementation of the U.S. Administration's dangerous plan under the pretext of "lack of progress" at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva to site new American medium-range weapons in Western Europe and thereby to turn it, above all West Germany, into an advance nuclear-missile bridgehead of the United States close to the borders of the European socialist countries.

In their zeal to play up to Washington, the leaders of the West German right-wing conservative bloc are prepared together with the Pentagonite strategy-makers to expose their country in the event of a nuclear conflict to a crushing retaliatory blow.

But in their zealous efforts to play up to Washington they fail to ponder those truly catastrophic consequences to the relatively small and densely populated FRG, which any, even if the so-called "limited" nuclear war is fraught with. For the medium-range nuclear weapons which are the most destabilising as regards the strategic situation in Europe, namely the Pershing II missiles, are planned to be stationed on West German soil and pose an especially big threat to the population of the FRG.

The sober political circles in the Western European countries realise the illusory, unrealistic and dangerous nature of Washington's ill-famed "zero option."

Representatives of socialist and social democratic parties of a number of Western European countries gave a positive appraisal at a just-ended conference in Bonn to proposals towards limiting nuclear armaments in Europe, while describing the U.S. position at the Geneva talks, which is aimed at securing military superiority for NATO, as being unrealistic. Even the circles of the West German ruling parties, compelled to reckon with the sentiments of the voters, are not fully unanimous as regards support for the Reagan option. Symptomatic in this respect is what CSU leader Franz-Josef Strauss, a man who certainly cannot be suspected of having any special affection for the socialist countries, said on this score. Even he admitted that the Reagan "zero option" was illusory and senseless.

In the light of the above said the position of the leaders of the incumbent West German Government, who continue to hold an unrealistic position which can be no means facilitate a positve resolution of the issue of limiting nuclear armaments in Europe, is perplexing.

SYRIAN DEPUTY MINISTER BEGINS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD270038 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Soviet-Syrian talks on prospects of economic cooperation began in Moscow today. Taking part is Syrian Deputy Minister for Planning 'Abd-al-Hamid Mari. The two sides will be discussing new projects in energy and other fields that are to be constructed in Syria with Soviet technical assistance. Syria, with the help of the Soviet Union, has already built or in building over 60 industrial and other projects that are of great importance to it.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SYRIAN VISIT

PM270817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by T.K. Malbakhov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Kabardino-Balkar CPSU Obkom, has returned to Moscow from Damascus. The delegation was in Syria at the invitation of the Syrian Ba'th Party under the plan for ties between the CPSU and the Ba'th Party.

SOVIET-IRANIAN CULTURAL SOCIETY MEETS IN MOSCOW

NC270728 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] The cultural society of the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran held an (?official) meeting in Moscow during which the program for activities in 1983 was approved. The program plans for speeches and reports on the Iranian people's history and culture and their struggles against the shah's dictatorship to be presented at Soviet industrial units and offices, which are collective members of this society. Receptions to mark the 4th anniversary of the anti-imperialist and antimonarchical revolution in Iran, lectures on Iranian literature and poetry on the occasion of Nowruz [Iranian new year] and other activities will also be held. At this meeting the famous Soviet Orientologist and deputy director of the Oriental Studies Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Gleriy Shirokov, spoke about his recent trip to Iran.

TASS: UNITED STATES PRESSES JORDAN ON MIDEAST TALKS

LD261316 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 26 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilev writes:

The United States has warned Jordan's King Husayn that it will resort to "other alternatives", if Jordan does not join before March this year the so-called "Arab-Israeli peace negotiations", reported the newspaper AL-KHALIJ, which is issued in the United Arab Emirates. It is indicative that, according to the newspaper, the memorandum, which was handed over to King Husayn, contains the warning that no changes will be introduced into Reagan's proposals on the Middle East settlement.

This is actually the ultimatum demand, gross pressure upon the soveriegn Arab country, which conducts its own independent foreign policy course. Having failed to attain its aims earlier through other means, Washington came over, judging by the AL-KHALIJ report, to the "arm twisting tactics so as to have Jordan join as soon as possible the Camp David-pattern "peace process".

Many people in the Arab east are now clearly aware what tragic consequences for the peoples of the region the Camp David deal has led to. As a result of that separate collusion, the hands of the Israeli aggressors were fully untied. It was exactly after the signing of the Camp David agreements that Tel Aviv staged a series of bandit sallies and actions such as barbarous aggression against Lebanon, annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, raid on the Baghdad nuclear research centre, and a number of other actions. The network of American bases in the Middle East simultaneously expanded, and American imperialism's military-political presence in the region increased.

It is obvious that drawing Jordan into the Camp David orbit, Washington prepares an unseemly lot both for the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples whom it would like to see defenseless in the face of Israeli expansionism, and subordinated to the American-Israeli diktat.

As to notification to Jordan that no changes will be introduced into American "settlement" proposals, really, as was shown by the development of events, the American policy in the Middle East remains unchanged -- it is totally pro-Israeli and directed against the fundamental vital interests of the Arab peoples. The testimony of that is, specifically, the fact that the all-Arab Middle East settlement programme, which was drawn up at the summit conference in Fes, is at variance -- and this is admitted by American officials -- with "the Reagan plan" in the key issues.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES EGYPTIAN FOREIGN POLICY

LD262305 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Nikolay Andreyev commentary]

[Text] The developments now taking place in Egypt, even in the field of foreign policy, are complex and conflicting. Many statements have recently been made by responsible officials in Cairo and articles have been published in leading Egyptian papers that could be described as a sign of specific change in policy compared with As-Sadat's regime.

In their statements, the prime minister and foreign minister continuously mention the idea of Egypt's adherence to the principles of nonalignment and its desire to develop relations on the basis of equality with all the countries of the world.

Muhammad 'Abdallah, a prominent figure in the ruling National Democratic Party, has pointed to the changes that have taken place in Egyptian foreign policy after As-Sadat. In his statement to Soviet journalist Igor Belyayev, he cited facts that in his opinion show the beginning of a balance in Egypt's Arab policy and international policy: the refusal of President Mubarak to visit Israel because he would not visit occupied Jerusalem. The recall of the Egyptian ambassador from Tel Aviv, and the protest against the Sabra and Shatila massacre. He also mentioned the suspension of talks with Israel over so-called autonomy for the Palestinians as stipulated by the Camp David accord and Egypt's firm stance over the return of the Tabah area in the Sinai Peninsula, which is under dispute between Israel and Egypt. He finally mentioned Egypt's desire to normalize relations with the Soviet Union, which As-Sadat did his best to undermine.

All this has naturally drawn the attention of the Egyptian people's friends and those who advocate the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East -- particularly so because in Egypt itself there are an increasing number of public figures who were well known in the past who are demanding that the foreign and domestic policy of As-Sadat's regime be completely reconsidered and who are calling the present regime to take active, tangible steps in this direction and not to be content with simply making statements.

The double stance of official Cairo toward central principles and issues is also raising concern. On the one hand, the leaders of the regime declare their endeavors to abandon much of the former policy; on the other hand, they are seeking to maintain by all means the course of developing the so-called special relationship with the United States and, subsequently, with Israel -- a fact that harms other countries -- and to follow the course of the so-called separate peace process within the spirit and framework of Camp David -- the course established by As-Sadat.

Moreover, Egypt often (?publicizes) invitations to Arab countries that are full of temptations -- invitations calling on them to join the Camp David deal, which was rejected by all the Arabs because it is a treacherous deal, pro-imperialist and pro-Zionist. These negative trends were clearly and specifically reflected in a recent statement made by Egyptian Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah. Abu Ghazalah told reporters that the escalation of tension in the Middle East will not result in any consequences to the Camp David agreements. As to the question of Tabah, it cannot possibly lead to the escalation of tension between Egypt and Israel.

It appears from the Egyptian defense minister's statement that there is no tension whatsoever in the relations between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

As to the relations with Arab countries, the Egyptian minister of defense and war production arrogantly promised to render assistance to any state in the region that wishes to join the process of peace -- the Camp David deal.

The impression is being formed that some people in Cairo are now trying to play the role in Arab and international affairs, under the pretext of political objectivity, of mediator of U.S. Middle East policy and, consequently, Israel's as well. In fact, does this not indicate Cairo's support for Reagan's infamous plan that was strongly rejected by the Palestinians and the other Arabs, who considered it capitulatory? Egypt is tirelessly seeking to convince Arab and world public opinion that all the cards -- as it claims -- in the Middle East game are in the hands of Washington; and even the more serious is that one must quickly support the U.S. plan because -- as the newspaper AL-AHRAM is trying to (?arouse alarm) -- President Reagan will be preoccupied with election matters, which will create additional difficulties toward achieving his proposals.

Meanwhile, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Butrus Ghali, made it understood that he supports the U.S. stance in the Lebanese-Israeli talks and sees that their success will strengthen the Arabs' confidence in Washington's ability to solve the Middle East problem. We have the right to ask what sort of Arabs' confidence is the minister talking about? Has it occurred to him to browse through the newspapers of Qatar, Bahrain, the UAE, Saudi Arabia and Morocco -- which are, incidentially, sold in Cairo. If he were to do so, he would be convinced that all the Arabs, without exception, consider U.S. policy in the Middle East as selfish, pro-Israel and anti-Arab.

The backing of such a policy and propagandizing for it through the Egyptian leaders and politicians are incompatible with Cairo's declared course toward settlement of relations with the Arab world and toward nonalignment.

As to Soviet-Egyptian relations, the USSR always used to [word indistinct] with the statements made about the exertion of efforts to normalize them. However, we must stress a fact: These utterances could have the force of law only when they are supported by tangible deeds. Also it is unbecoming to couple assurances about the normalization of relations with the insistence on equality and noninterference; these demands to not apply in the case of the USSR because these principles are firmly observed in Soviet foreign policy, besides, the Soviet Union invariably does not permit any interference in its internal affairs.

EUROPARLIAMENT RESOLUTION ON MIDEAST NOTED

LD270254 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1615 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jan (TASS) -- Aleksey Zlatorunskiy writes in the 28 January issue of the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA:

It is becoming more and more obvious that the way being put forward by Washington of separate deals in the Near East may lead to an impasse. This was the chief reason impelling the European Parliament to put forward a new resolution on the Near East.

The resolution contains an appeal to Israel to remove its forces from occupied Arab territories, to cease immediately the creation of its new settlements on seized lands, to begin talks with the Palestinian people, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the journal recalls. For the first time the European Parliament has officially recognized the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the creation of a Palestinian state, the author stresses.

Life has forced the European Parliament to adopt such a resolution. Wider and wider circles in Western Europe are beginning to understand that if their countries continue to drag along in the wake of the American Near East policy then a painful blow may be struck to their economic and political interests in the Arab world, notes A. Zlatorunskiy.

As many observers are noting, Soviet proposals on a comprehensive Near East settlement for all intents and purposes coincide with the clauses of the Fes declaration signed by heads of Arab states and governments. This gives a significant impetus to the struggle for such a settlement. Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, reaffirmed that organization's desire to reach a political settlement of the Near East problem within the framework of an international conference, with the participation of all interested sides, including, of course, the PLO.

IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT REPORTS FROM ALGERIA

PM261011 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 January 1983 Morning Edition carries on page 5 an 1,100-word maiden dispatch entitled "Algeria Looks Ahead" from its correspondent V. Neznamov describing his initial impressions of Algiers, briefly outlining the country's "turbulent history," stressing the role of colonialism and discussing the Algerian Government's attempts to solve the country's economic and social problems. The continuing "substantial role" of the private sector in meeting the demand for consumer goods is pointed out, and housing construction and improved transportation are identified as being among the country's most acute problems.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST LITHUANIAN CATHOLIC

LD261502 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Vilnius January 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Boris Budris reports:

Criminal proceedings have been instituted against Alfonsas Svarinskas, dean of the Roman Catholic Church in the town of Vidukle in Lithuania. As has become known, using church as a cover, Svarinskas for a number of years engaged in illegal anti-constitutional and anti-state activities. Thus, in particular, he fabricated slanderous materials, which were sent abroad through illegal channels for use by subversive centres with anti-Soviet arms, including for inspiring interference in the USSR's home affairs. Svarinskas staged open anti-social assemblages, called on believers for struggle against the existing system, the laws in force, for disobedience to the authorities.

For a long time the authorities have patiently explained to him that such activities are of an anti-constitutional character and criminal, and demanded that he should put an end to them. Svarinskas was talked to, he was officially warned by the procurator of the republic. But Svarinskas did not heed those warnings. He began to believe that he would go with impunity and was trying to use ever new forms of stepping up his criminal activities, continued fomenting animosity and strife among believers, issuing and spreading slanderous, illegal anti-state publications, in pursuing the aim of changing the established state and social system.

What else can be said about the real face of that "priest"?

Alfonsas Svarinskas was born in 1925. In May 1946, while learning at the Kaunas theological seminary, Svarinskas established illegal criminal connection with Yuozas Survilo, chief of the underground armed gang "Sharunas", which was operating on Lithuania's territory. Svarinskas acted as a liaison man in the gang. In the same year, as was established in court, he purchased, on the orders of the chiefs of the armed gang, three false passports from other criminals worth four and half thousand roubles. The passports were then used in committing grave criminal offences. In 1946 that gang brutally murdered 21 inhabitants of towns and villages and burned many farmsteads.

In January 1947 Svarinskas was arrested and convicted. After his return from the place of confinement he carried on his unlawful activities, for which he was again arrested in April 1958 and sentenced by court. In recent years Svarinskas systematically instigated in his sermons the believers to go over to open struggle against the Soviet power.

Considering the graveness of the criminal offences and acting in strict conformity with the provisions of the Criminal Code of the Lithuanian SSR, criminal proceedings have been instituted against Svarinskas, and the procurator's office of the republic started an investigation.

MOSCOW TV FEATURES LABOR DISCIPLINE VIOLATOR

LD270218 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Jan 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] A month ago front-ranking enterprises in the capital launched a patriotic initiative directed at all-round strengthening of labor discipline. What has been done since then? What are the plans? Our correspondent Khatayevich visited the Khromatron factory today.

[Khatayevich] The disciplinary commission of the factory is sitting. Here is what provoked today's discussion. A joiner seriously violated the labor regulations in the workshop.

[Begin video recording of joiner] You must know how I feel. I am simply guilty of everything. It is unpleasant for me. I realize it is serious. [Words indistinct] from production. I realize what this does. I shall never repeat this mistake again. I shall prove my loyalty. [end recording]

[Khatayevich] To be frank, both the factory and the workshop commissions severely punish the guilty. For instance, being 3 minutes late cost a female worker 15 percent of her bonus. This sets one thinking: Is it worthwhile to be late? No; and not only lateness, but labor discipline, the discipline of labor, is understood widely at Khromatron.

Elementary absenteeism had already become a rarity at the factory last year -- a total of only 14 cases. For a collective of over 3,000 people -- just a few. So reserves must be found which do not lie on the surface today. They know how to do that at the factory. The main direction of the drive is the brigade working to a single schedule.

LENIN'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO PARTY IDEALS REVIEWED

Party Composition, Control

PM261013 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Jan 83 Second Edition p 1

[Valentin Chikin article under the rubric "Rereading Lenin": "January Monologue"; capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] It was the last 10 days of the penultimate January.... No one could have known that a most terrible thing would happen to Vladimir Ilich in exactly 1 year. It was unpredictable. Splendid! A person must not be a captive of fateful expectations. Vladimir Ilich did not expect. But neither did he entertain hopes. On the contrary, he was in a hurry.... The month before, hardly having overcome a severe illness which completely confined him to his bed, he dictated some thoughts to a stenographer. In 1 month he had dictated about a dozen chapters of a "diary": from a confidential letter to the congress to polemical theses relating to the Menshevik Sukhanov's dangerous phrase-mongering about our revolution; from bitter thoughts on the "literacy in Russia" tables to strategic plans for the peasantry's socialist cooperatives; from specific characteristics of the personal attribute to key questions of recreating the state apparatus.... Work went well throughout January. The familiar waves of creative success rolled on with the warmth of happy animation. To celebrate, he jokingly remarked to Mariya Akimovna Volodicheva, who was doing sterling work with the shorthand: "YOU AND I HAVE ALREADY BEEN WRITING FOR TWO WINTERS" -- they had begun in December, he meant, and were into a new year.

The spring of 1923 seemed unusually longed for. It was bringing nearer the 25th anniversary of the party -- a serious historical landmark -- and a new congress, at which it was so important to arrive with the first experience of peaceful socialist practice and with open lessons. Oh, how Vladimir Ilich wanted to attend the congress! At the end of January, 2 months before its opening, he asked his doctors whether he would be able to address the congress. On receiving a negative reply he could not conceal his grief. They began to console him: You will be up by then, they said, and in 1 month you will be allowed newspapers.... Newspapers -- splendid! But not to attend the congress?! That had only happened once before, before the October Revolution -- Kerenskiy's sleuths had driven him underground.... Illness, it turned out, was worse than sleuths....

Even though the Central Committee postponed the opening of the congress and waited for an opportunity to consult Ilich about everything, he was not to get up. He was to suffer another stroke. It would not be impossible to dictate. On the day when in the Bolshoy Theater the chairman of the accounting commission, announcing the result of the election to the Central Committee, said to an ovation from the whole hall: "Comrade Lenin alone was unanimously elected" -- on that day the doctor wrote down two barely distinguishable words from Lenin's lips: "CONGRESS, COMRADES!"....

"One question," which kept him awake on a Saturday evening in December until he obtained permission from duty Doctor Kozhevnikov to dictate a 4-minute letter -- the question of the need for certain political changes -- had persistently faced him all the days of his lonely winter thoughts.

" I WANT TO SHARE WITH YOU," he said to the party congress delegates, "THE VIEWS THAT I CONSIDER MOST IMPORTANT. I REGARD IT AS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS.... I BELIEVE SUCH A THING IS NECESSARY TO ENHANCE THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S PRESTIGE, FOR SERIOUS WORK ON IMPROVING OUR APPARATUS AND TO PREVENT CONFLICTS BETWEEN SMALL SECTIONS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR ASSUMING EXCESSIVE SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE PARTY'S ENTIRE DESTINY... I BELIEVE THAT OUR PARTY'S STABILITY WOULD BENEFIT A THOUSANDFOLD THANKS TO SUCH A MEASURE."

Concern for "stability" is all-important. Which of our enemies does not gamble on a split and on serious disagreements within the party? History has many sad lessons. Of course, eternal guarantees do not exist here. But they are necessary for the immediate, special, period. Vladimir Ilich also proposes considering A NUMBER OF CONSIDERATIONS OF A PURELY PERSONAL NATURE. In characterizing the most eminent leaders he was far from thinking of lining them up on some hierarchical ladder. Only with the utmost democratism and party-minded openness did he want to draw attention to their strong and weak points, attaching significance also to details. Look, comrades, he says: So-and-so has such-and-such abilities, but this and that should be borne in mind with regard to him -- weigh things when you decide.

Enlarging the leadership staff also guarantees stability becasue it ensures continuity. Vladimir Ilich dreamed of an "eternal" Central Committee. Once the previous fall he had been discussing veterans of the revolution with his sister. Mariya Ilinichna helped him to remember how old each of his Central Committee comrades was and what their health was like, and Ilich began developing the idea that the leading center should absorb people of different generations. In that way young people would be involved in the Central Committee's work and get accustomed to it, and the Central Committee could become "eternal."

The benefit of continuity is also of equal significance for any people's commissariat and for every Soviet establishment. Six months before, together with concern for the veterans' state of health, a detailed letter to the general secretary had also voiced an insistent Leninist order: THE SECRETARIAT MUST SELECT PEOPLE. A DOZEN YOUNG PEOPLE IN EVERY COMMISSARIAT: FOR INSTRUCTION AND FOR SELECTION.... SYSTEMATICALLY AND WITHOUT FAIL.

Vladimir Ilich advised drawing new cadres from among workers and peasants, and not to confine oneself to those people who have already done long Soviet service -- they are already in the grip of CERTAIN TRADITIONS AND CERTAIN PREJUDICES WHICH IT IS DESIRABLE TO COMBAT. Candidates belonging to the ordinary workers and peasants are far more valuable. Given skillful training they CAN CONSTITUTE CADRES OF DEVOTED CHAMPIONS OF THE SOVIET SYSTEM.... That Leninist concern for the strength of the party's leading nucleus proved to be exceptionally valuable and fruitful.

Thoughts about the Gosplan also arise in the system of thoughts about the need for changes.

The planning commission is essentially an aggregate of experts, people versed in science and technology. They possess the most data for a correct judgment on things, but they confine themselves to expertise and a critical analysis of material. It is other establishments that make decisions. State affairs are becoming unusually complicated. A constructive approach is nearly always needed in addition to expertise. Whether it wants to or not science must sit at the administrator's table. A STEP SHOULD BE TAKEN IN THE DIRECTION OF INCREASING THE GOSPLAN'S COMPETENCE. Matters should be organized so that its decisions cannot be overtuned by anyone who feels like it.

But imparting legislative functions to the Gosplan does not mean presenting it with an administrator's whip. ADMINISTRATIVE FORCE HERE MUST ESSENTIALLY BE SECONDARY. Success is determined by erudition plus independence plus conscientiousness.

"THE LEADER OF A STATE ESTABLISHMENT MUST POSSESS IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE THE ABILITY TO ATTRACT PEOPLE TO HIMSELF AND SUFFICIENTLY SOUND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE TO VERIFY THEIR WORK. THAT IS THE BASIC THING...."

Vladimir Ilich saw in the head of the Gosplan an important figure, a major authority in the sphere either of technology or of agronomics, a scientifically educated person, with tremendous practical experience MEASURED IN MANY DECADES, AND POSSESSING NOT SO MUCH ADMINISTRATIVE QUALITIES as THE ABILITY TO ATTRACT PEOPLE TO HIMSELF.

January 21 was a Sunday. Vladmir Ilich asked for sets of recent newspapers -- to leaf through them and to relieve the tension. Today it was quite quiet in the "working sickbay," for what else can one call this small room with a bed rigged up either as a conductor's stand or as a reading desk? Everyone must rest. He seemed to have managed to wear out relatives, helpers and medics alike. He repeatedly remarked abashedly to a brand-new nurse from among the poor people of Nizhniy Novgorod: "I am causing you a lot of trouble, Taisiya Mikhaylovna." She protested vigorously: "Nonsense, do not worry." But everyone has nerves....

A legitimate respite today -- great work had been done on the Rabkrin [workers' and peasants' inspectorate] He had made himself available for a whole month. The work evolved logically from the previous pages of the "diary," but he had had to double check using specialized literature, data from a census of employees and information on scientific labor organization establishments. He dictated two entire versions.

The heading of the first version took the form of a question: "WHAT ARE WE TO DO WITH THE RABKRIN?" He demonstrated that it was to be reformed and reorganized. But the article would be published under another title: "HOW ARE WE TO REORGANIZE THE RABKRIN?" Precisely -- HOW? Let us combine party control with worker-peasant control and the Central Control Commission with the Rabkrin, equating Central Control Commission members with the highest party representatives. Let us free the Rabkrin of excess staff and of the burden of its shortcomings and create high prestige for it. We need an effective apparatus to recreate the entire state apparatus in the business of successfully resolving all tasks of socialist building. The former Rabkrin was unable to cope with its function. Let us move into it workers invested with the highest party powers.

The state apparatus, which we created in a hurry, suffers from the old-age shortness of breath of the former officialdom. Soviet-wise, IT IS ONLY SLIGHTLY TOUCHED UPON FROM THE TOP, WHILE IN OTHER RESPECTS IT IS A VERY TYPICAL OLD ONE. (Later the congress will emphasize with great straightforwardness: "We want to have a state apparatus as a means of serving the people's masses, while parts of this state apparatus want to turn it into an article of nourishment."

It is this mentality of parasitism, simulation of activity, stinking red tape and many malignant excrescences that the renovated Rabkrin is to cure.

"I CONCEIVE OF THIS TRANSFORMATION...." Time and again Vladimir Ilich led his unheard interlocutors into new spirals of ideas and set about outlining in detail how and from what cells it was necessary to set up the most important control and remedial instrument of the party and the working people.

It is necessary to promote the VERY BEST workers and peasants FULLY PROVEN IN THE SPHERE OF CONSCIENTIOUSNESS AND DEDICATION, to teach them ALL THE DETAILS OF MANAGEMENT and invest them with the lofty powers of members of the Central Control Commission. The Rabkrin, reunited with the Central Control Commission and decisively reduced, must unite highly skilled employees also SPECIALLY PROVEN IN THE SPHERE OF CONSCIENTIOUSNESS AND IN THE SPHERE OF KNOWLEDGE OF OUR STATE APPARATUS, AND WHO HAVE ALSO PASSED A SPECIAL TEST REGARDING THEIR FAMILIARIZATION WITH THE FUNDAMENTALS OF THE SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION OF LABOR IN GENERAL AND MANAGERIAL OFFICE WORK IN PARTICULAR. Vladimir Ilich also would not fail to mention pay: Do not forget, he said, that WE LIVE IN AN AGE OF PAYMENT, and our first-class inspectors MUST BE WELL-PAID, or else they almost always LIVE ON HANDOUTS FROM THE ESTABLISHMENTS BEING INSPECTED.

Both the very model of the reorganized Rabkrin and this code of Soviet management struck Vladimir Ilich as being of fundamental importance. His ideas return to this over and over again....

At midday on Monday, having looked through both versions of the article, he finally chose the second one, and it was sent to the editorial office. A few more amendments, and then a fair copy. He told his doctor: The dictation has been successful, I have finished the article, but he caught himself with an author's excessive nitpicking -- how many amendments and rereading, and they even sent galley proofs twice from the editorial office. This precongress public statement cost him dear, very dear.

By a decision of the Politburo governing the "hospital" regimen, Vladimir Ilich was granted the "right to dictate," but it was stipulated that he "should not expect a reply" to his works and letters -- excitement was ruled out.... But how could he manage without excitement? It was excruciating torment to put forward proposals to the congress in PRAVDA and not know how they had been understood and received.

It was hard for Vladimir Ilich with his irrepressible thirst for action to reconcile himself to the blank lack of response to his ardent thought. But there could be no doubt about it -- his every word was cordially greeted by the party and the people. From the congress rostrum the delegates frankly stated that it was necessary to start the debate with Comrade Lenin's article. He did as much for the 12th congress as for the previous ones, both in the sense of preparation and in the sense of predetermining decisions.

Let us add: and for all the following ones!

Historian Views Works

PM261101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 83 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences A. Sovokin, chief of the sector for V.I. Lenin's works at the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism' "Ilich's Great Feat: On the 60th Anniversary of V.I. Lenin's Last Works"]

[Text] The Civil War, with its destruction and human losses on a huge scale, with its famine and typhus, had ended.

The young land of the soviets could at last embark on peaceful, creative labor.

For the first time in history the task was to build a new, socialist society. Tasks which had never before been encountered and yet were very urgent arose on all sides. "We do not yet know where and how we must now restructure, adapt and reorganize ourselves so as to begin a staunch offensive after the retreat," V.I. Lenin said at the Moscow Soviet plenum on 20 November 1922. "In order to carry out all these actions normally, it is necessary as the saying goes, to think not 10 times but 100 times before deciding. This is necessary in order to cope with the incredible difficulties which face us in the implementation of all our tasks and issues" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 45, p 302).

In this situation the country and party needed more than ever before Lenin's mighty theoretical genius, his political vision and statesmanlike wisdom and his ability to penetrate unusually profoundly the essence of the most confused, unexpected situations.

But Lenin was gravely ill. Medical bans barred him from virtually all his usual occupations. He was not allowed to write or read (even the newspapers) and his circle of contacts was restricted to the minimum. Only in response to an ultimatum from Lenin ("otherwise I will refuse to submit to treatment") was he allowed to dictate to his secretaries for no more than 20-40 minutes a day. Lenin overcame serious illness to accomplish his last feat: In only a matter of 6 weeks he created his last works which gave a clear answer to many vitally important questions of the formation of the new society.

The following works appeared between 23 December 1922 and 2 March 1923: "Letter to the Congress" (with the special supplements "On Giving the Gosplan Legislative Functions" and "Supplement to the Section on Increasing the Number of Central Committee Members"), "On the Question of Nationalities or 'Autonomization,'" "on Cooperativization," "On Our Revolution (on N. Sukhanov's notes)," "How We Should Reorganize the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate (proposal to the 12th party congress)" and "Better Less, But Better."

The subject matter of these last works by Lenin is rich and varied. Before his mind's eye was the immense field of class battles for socialism both in our country and elsewhere. Lenin's genius, in the poet's words, "covered the whole world at once and saw what time concealed."

Lenin regarded it as his first duty to the party, the people and Communists throughout the world to analyze the Soviet state's international situation, reveal the common prospects of the world liberation movement and define the country's program for socialist transformation. His last letters and articles, taken together, make one work that is unified in idea and execution, outlining, as one of the delegates to the 12th Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Congress said, "the next tasks facing the party, the Soviet power and the Communist International."

Lenin's letters and articles present a profound, realistic picture of international relations. The imperialist powers making up the entente bloc had conquered Germany in the imperialist war but suffered defeat in the war against the young Soviet state which was unleashed by them together with the Russian counterrevolution. "They did not overthrow the new system created by the revolution," Vladimir Ilich noted, "but nor did they give it the opportunity to immediately take such a step forward as to justify the socialists' predictions and give them the opportunity to develop productive forces with tremendous speed, to develop all the potential which would grow into socialism and to prove clearly and visibly to everyone that socialist harbors tremendous forces and that mankind has now embarked on a new stage of development which offers unusually shining opportunities" (p 402).

This potential was revealed later, after some 15 years, as a result of the implementation of Lenin's plan for building socialism in our country. It is still emerging more and more widely and convincingly today, now that Soviet people have created the developed socialist society, a world community of socialist countries has emerged and is developing and the communist and workers movement is growing, as are people's democratic and national liberation movements and revolutions.

But back in the early twenties, when the peoples of the globe were only just beginning their progress toward liberation from the domination of imperialism and colonialism, Lenin saw "a tomorrow in world history" which "will be the day when the peoples oppressed by imperialism, once aroused, will finally awake and when the resolute, long, terrible struggle for their liberation will begin" (p 362). Lenin warned that only parties which express the aims and interests of the leading class of today -- the proletariat -- which master revolutionary dialectics, which know how to learn lessons from world history and whose policies take account both of its general laws and of the peculiarities of the development of their own countries and peoples can bring that tomorrow nearer.

In the article "On Our Revolution" Lenin convincingly demonstrated the deadening dogmatism of "Marxists" like Kautsky, Sukhanov and others who would not have dreamed of preparing revolution for the sake of a victory for the proletariat and who condemned October, taking the side of the bourgeoisie. They asserted that socialism was impossible in Russia because of the inadequate cultural level of the population. Lenin ridiculed these dogmatists who were incapable of understanding the revolutionary dialectics of real history. He wrote: "If the creation of socialism requires a certain cultural level (although nobody can say precisely what this certain 'cultural level' is, since it is precisely what this certain 'cultural level' is, since it is different in each West European state), then why should we not begin by gaining the preconditions for this level by revolutionary means, and only then, on the basis of worker-peasant power and the Soviet system, advance to catch up with other peoples" (p 381).

Lenin noted many times that the most important element in Marxism is the teaching on the worldwide historic mission of the working class.

In the article "On Cooperativization" Lenin noted, generalizing the Bolshevik party's historical experience, that before the victory of October the Bolsheviks shifted and had to shift the center of gravity to the political struggle, revolution, the gaining of power for the working class and so forth. He concluded: "Undoubtedly from the viewpoint of the main task of today we were right, since without the class struggle for political power socialism cannot be implemented in the state" (p 375). This conclusion, based on the experience of October and subsequent revolutions, is a well-aimed blow against various kinds of opportunists who expatiate on a socialism without political power being won by the proletariat. There is sufficient experience in Europe and on other continents today to convince us once again of the correctness of these ideas of Lenin's and the well-founded nature of Leninist revolutionary optimism.

In his last articles Lenin elaborated profoundly and comprehensively a most important question -- the question of the possibility of building socialism in one country in isolation. The party knew V.I. Lenin's opinion on this question from his previous works. "...From the Russia of the new economic policy Socialist Russia will emerge" -- with these words he concluded his speech to tumultuous, prolonged applause from the participants in the Moscow Soviet plenum.

But the strength and influence of the working class alone were not enough for this. Only by implementing Marx' precept on combing the proletarian revolution with "peasant war" was the Bolshevik party able to overthrow the domination of the landowners and capitalists and lay the foundations for a society of the new, socialist type -- a society without exploiters and against exploiters.

By this means everything necessary and sufficient for building a socialist society was created: the proletarian state's power over all the major means of production, the alliance of the working class with working peasants, the leadership of the workers in relation to the peasantry. The main element in the Bolsheviks' tactics was, in Lenin's view, "to build a state where workers retain their leadership over the peasants and the peasants' trust in them..." (p 404)

Lenin saw the truth to building socialism in the industrialization of the country, the transformation of agriculture on cooperative, collectivist principles and the implementation of a socialist cultural revolution. He persistently demanded the greatest possible savings in the upkeep of the state apparatus and the greatest possible savings in the national economy with a view to creating savings "for the development of our large-scale machine industry, for the development of electrification and the hydromechanical extraction of peat, for the construction of the Volkhov GES project and so forth.

"This and only this is our hope" (p 405), Vladimir Ilich noted.

In his letters and articles Lenin wrote about the decisive significance of the country's industrialization for socialist building. He regarded heavy industry as the main base of the new society. Without heavy industry you could neither create other sectors of industry (in particular the defense industry) nor transfer a vast, mainly peasant country into a socialist footing. Lenin proposed making every effort to change, as he put it, "...from the peasant, muzhik, impoverished horse...to the horse of the large-scale machine industry, electrification, the Volkhov project and so forth". (p 405)

Lenin's plan was designed for building the foundations of the socialist society and then creating mature socialism in our country and gradually developing it into a communist society.

Lenin assigned a priority role in building socialism to the Soviet state and the state apparatus which was to lead the building of the new society. Drawing attention to the creation of a new type of state in our country and describing this as a titantic cause, Lenin proposed to channel all work into improving the state apparatus. This could be improved, perfected and renewed, in Lenin's view only by workers caught up in the struggle for socialism, enriched by knowledge and armed with science. "At all costs," V.I. Lenin demanded, "we must set ourselves this task for renewing our state apparatus: first -- to learn, second -- to learn, and third -- to learn, and then to check that our science is not a dead letter or a fashionable phrase (and this happens particularly frequently among us, a fact which there is no point in hiding) and that science fully and in real terms really enters our flesh and blood and becomes an integral component of our daily life". (p 391)

How profoundly right, how perspicacious Lenin was! Outside science, without science, without the application of its achievements in production and in management, to which Lenin devoted much attention and effort, he considered socialism to be impossible. We, following his wise precepts, must ensure that science does indeed enter the "flesh and blood" of our daily life. There is no other way forward for us.

Lenin attached particular significance to the workers' and peasants' inspectorate [Rabkrin] as a body intended to help the party create an exemplary state apparatus, and to the Gosplan, as an institution with no parallel in the past and uniting highly qualified scientific and technical experts with the best possible qualities for forming correct judgments about the country's economic situation and the ways and means of improving that situation.

Lenin demanded that no effort or time be spared to patiently, persistently improve the vocational skills of workers in the apparatus and to improve their political culture so that it is up to the ever newer tasks of socialist building.

Vladimir Ilich pinned his hopes first and foremost on the workers both in improving the state apparatus and in stepping up cultural work among the peasants. He demanded the application of a conscious, planned, systematic approach in establishing cultural relations between the city and the countryside and demanded that party, professional and other organizations of plant and factory workers be required to give systematic assistance in the cultural development of the countryside and the cooperative unification of the peasants. V.I. Lenin regarded the establishment of various forms of comradely contact between urban workers and working people in the countryside as one of the main tasks of the working class in power. He wrote: "...We can and must use our power to effectively make the urban worker the champion of communist ideas among the rural proletariat" (p 366).

The overall plan for party and soviet building elaborated by Lenin attached paramount importance to strengthening the socialist state and its foundations -- the alliance of working class and the peasantry, the country's transformation into a highly developed industrial power, the cooperativization of the countryside, the implementation of the cultural revolution, progress in all spheres of social development, and the improvement of the people's material well-being and spiritual level.

In his last articles and letters Lenin developed his teaching on the nationalities question and generalized the existing experience of its resolution in the land of the soviets. Vladimir Ilich's prestige and his profound scientific arguments helped the party to put an end to bitter disputes about specific state forms of the unification of the Soviet republics in a united, indestructible alliance. The path of socialist federalism proposed by Lenin proved the only true way of achieving not only legal but actual equality for the nations, rallying them on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism and developing the friendship of the USSR's peoples as a powerful motive forces in socialist society. Fulfilling Lenin's precepts, implementing the Leninist principles of nationalities policy and using them as a basis for practical activity, "we have created," as Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in the report "Sixty Years of the USSR," "a mighty state -- the USSR -- whose formation was not only a major step in socialism's development but one of the most important breakthroughs in the course of world history."

Lenin was constantly concerned to strengthen the Communist Party's leading role in building socialism and ensure the fruitfulness and effectiveness of its strategy and tactics.

He drew priority attention to preserving the durability and staunchness of the Communist Party and strengthening its ideological and organizational unity. These ideas permeate Lenin's "Letter to the Congress," and also the articles "How We Should Reorganize the Rabkrin (proposal to the 12th party congress)" and "Better Less, But Better," which were organically connected with it. These works examine questions of the party's unity and its ties with the masses, the need for collective leadership, the Central Committee's authority and role and the placing of cadres.

Seeing the party as the working class' vanguard defining the policy of the first state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Lenin demanded the adoption of the necessary measures against the possibility of a split in the party, which the enemies of Soviet power were hoping for. These measures -- an increase in the number of Central Committee members from among leading cadre workers, the enhancement of the role of the Rabkrin and its unification with the party's Central Auditing Commission -- were approved by the 12th Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) Congress. Following Lenin's instructions, the congress created the Central Auditing Commission - Rabkrin -- an organ which was given the duty of protecting the party's unity, strengthening party and state discipline, upholding socialist legality, combating bureaucracy and improving the state apparatus.

Lenin's ideas about the party's unity, collective leadership and the party's leading, guiding role in building socialism and communism in our country retain their significance to this day. Even today the Communist Party sees the guarantee of all our victories in the strengthening of the unity of party and people and the steady implementation of the great Lenin's precepts.

A necessary condition of further strengthening the Communist Party's leading role in building the new society and enhancing the efficiency of its organizational, ideological and political work among the masses is the introduction of a genuinely Leninist style in the activity of each party organization and each party committee. Lenin's precepts are met by the tireless struggle against a declarative style, speechifying and bureaucracy, the substitution of words for deeds and excessive paperwork. A businesslike approach, competence, a really high standard of work and the ability to hear the masses' voice and generalize their living experience -- that is what Lenin demanded of Communists and cadres.

He himself was a model of just such an approach. All his life Lenin was absorbed in work, accomplishing "a daily laboring feat," in V. Mayakovskiy's words.

Even during his illness, when his last works which were to become his political legacy to the party were being created, Vladimir Ilich did not spare himself, devoting all his genius and all his strength to the Communist Party's cause and the struggle for communism's bright ideals.

FURTHER ON RSFSR STEPS TO COMBAT PARASITISM

PM261633 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Jan 83 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Against Parasitism"]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers has laid down additional measures to intensify the struggle against people pursuing an antisocial parasitic way of life. The aim of the measures being taken is to improve the effectiveness of preventive work in averting parasitism, vagrancy and begging and to intensify educational work.

It is incumbent on autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms to increase their exactingness toward leaders of enterprises, institutions and organizations for the adoption of measures to retain in labor collectives those people who have been given assistance in job placement. These soviet organs will draw up lists of enterprises, institutions and organizations to which people pursuing an antisocial parasitic way of life and also people who have served criminal sentences or have been released from reception and assignment centers [priyemnikiraspredeliteli] are to be sent for job placement.

Local soviet ispolkoms are to ensure job placement and resettlement of the aforementioned people (taking into account job speciality) no later than 15 days after help in job placement is requested. Local soviet ispolkoms' directions on job placement are mandatory for leaders of enterprises, institutions and organizations. The acceptance for work of such people is to be effected in accordance with the requirements of labor legislation. If they do not have labor record books they are to be recruited as people starting work for the first time. If such people are dismissed within a year of starting work, the administration of the enterprise, institution or organization must inform the local soviet ispolom which helped in their job placement and the internal affairs organ for the dischargee's place of residence within 3 days.

The resolution lays down measures to create the necessary number of educational and labor preventive centers where people convicted of vagrancy, begging or pursuing other parasitic ways of life can serve their sentences.

The RSFSR Ministry of Justice, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms and the Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms are directed to make more resolute use of legal means to avert and suppress the parasitic way of life and ensure the prompt institution of proceedings, following established legal procedure, against people pursuing an antisocial way of life and to step up the work of internal affairs and health protection organs to expose the alcholics and narcotics addicts among those people pursuing a parasitic way of life and make wide use of existing possibilities to organize their treatment.

'CONFIDENTIAL TELEPHONE SERVICE' REPORTED

PM261309 [Editorial Report]

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 19 January in its Second Edition publishes on page 6 under the headline "About the Confidential Telephone Service" an 800-word report by V. Zhilyayeva, answering a query from a reader in Kirov, about the work of a confidential telephone service offering help to citizens with personal problems. This service, she reports, deals with a variety of problems such as alcoholism and marriage problems and actively helps people find a solution. At present, she says, this service exists in Moscow but is gradually being extended to other cities.

AFP REPORT ON SHCHARANSKIY HUNGER STRIKE

AB270707 Paris AFP in English 1205 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, Jan 26 (AFP) -- The mother of the Soviet dissident, Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, said today that she could not confirm reports that he had ended his hunger strike.

Ida Milgrom told reporters in a telephone interview that she was awaiting a reply to a letter she sent her son earlier this month. Mr Shcharanskiy is serving a 13-year prison term of espionage charges at a Camp in Christopol, 800 kms (500 miles) east of Moscow.

The general secretary of the French Communist Party, Georges Marchais, said Sunday that he had received a message Friday from the Soviet party chairman, Yuriy Andropov, saying that Mr Shcharanskiy had ended his hunger strike after contacts with Mrs Milgrom.

Mrs Milgrom, however, said she had been authorized to reply to a partially censored note, in which Mr Shcharanskiy said he would end his four-month fast if the note received a response. He began the strike to protest a ban on correspondence with his family.

Mrs Milgrom was allowed to respond, and did so. But she said she could not confirm Mr Marchais' statement until she received a response.

Mrs Milgrom went to Christopol on January 3, but authorities cancelled a scheduled meeting with her son because he had not ended his protest.

But before she returned here, she met with an official in a prison hostpial in the nearby town of Kazan. She thus learned that her son, who had said himself that he was very weak, was being force-fed two to three times a week. The official also told her that authorities at Christopol did not plan to hospitalize Mr Shcharanskiy until he ended his fast.

Mr Shcharanskiy, a Jewish member of a group created to monitor civil rights in the Soviet Union, asked to emigrate to Israel in 1973. His request was rejected. In July 1978, he was sentenced to three years in prison and 10 in a camp on the treason charges.

KUNAYEV REPORT TO KAZAKH PARTY, GOVERNMENT

WA261400 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 82 pp 2-3

[Report of D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, at 14 December ceremonial meeting in Alma-Ata of Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet devoted to 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Six decades separate us from the remarkable event which was an epoch-making boundary in man's history. Expressing the will of the peoples of our country, on 30 December 1922 the First All-Union Congress of Soviets ratified the declaration and treaty on the formation of the fraternal state association -- the USSR.

This political act of outstanding historical significance was a concrete expression of the all-conquering ideas of the Great October. It was the result of the constructive creativity of the multinational masses liberated by the revolution. Headed by the Russian working class and led by the Communist Party, the working people of the Country of Soviets made reality the dreams of man's best minds concerning the true fraternity of the peoples and their close unity and friendship.

Today the whole progressive world proudly sees our great motherland and the state of all the people created by the party as a genuine model of the free and equal development of all the nations and nationalities, which are jointly building the bright future -- communism! (applause)

The formation of the USSR is inseparably connected with the immortal name and titanic activity of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin -- brilliant thinker, founder of the Communist Party and our teacher and leader.

Creatively developing the teaching of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, he substantiated in depth the vital need for the cohesion of the Soviet republics in a single union for the successful building of the new world and for the defense of their state against the encroachments of world imperialism.

"We wish for a voluntary union of the nations," Vladimir Il'ich Lenin pointed out, "a union which will not permit any one nation's coercion of another ... and which will be founded on the most complete trust, a clear awareness of fraternal unity and entirely voluntary consent" ("Complete Works," vol 40, p 43).

The unification of the Soviet republics made it possible to create the single, organic complex of economies and cultures. Here -- and this is remarkable! -- the whole far exceeds a mechanical sum of its component parts. "We have not simply an addition but a multiplication of forces," Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev emphasized. Thanks to this phenomenal multiplication, our great union and each republic individually have risen to unprecedented heights in all walks of life.

Following Lenin's path under the party's wise leadership, we have arrived at the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR in the monolithic formation of the most progressive historical community of people in the world, whose name is the heroic Soviet people (prolonged applause).

Today each man here, irrespective of national allegiance, feels himself to be an inalienable part of the whole Soviet people and unanimously approves the firm and consistent strategic line of his party in domestic and foreign policy formulated by the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo, whose fruitful activity for almost two decades and to the end of his life was wisely directed by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

Ours is a heavy loss. But the shining life of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, which was devoted entirely to the interests of the working people and the cause of communist and world peace, will for all of us be a model of selfless service of our party and the socialist fatherland.

Closely rallied around the CPSU Central Committee and its leading nucleus -- the Central Committee Politburo -- we greet the bright holiday of the triumph of Lenin's national policy with new achievements in realization of the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, at which Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized particularly the need to strengthen the unity of party and people and abide firmly by the precepts of the great Lenin.

Each of us received with profound satisfaction Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's words to the effect that our party will continue to do everything necessary for a further rise in the people's living standard, the development of the democratic principles of Soviet society, the strengthening of the country's economic and defense might and the consolidation of the friendship of the fraternal peoples of the USSR.

Permit me, dear comrades, on behalf of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and KaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers to cordially congratulate you and all working people of Soviet Kazakhstan on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR! (prolonged applause)

Comrades!

The formation of the USSR was the most majestic revolutionary concern following the Great October. It afforded each people a chance to find true sovereignty and made it possible to really ensure complete equality for all nations.

Through the will of the party we all found in ourselves sufficient strength and wisdom to disinterestedly share accumulated resources, cordial warmth, bread and song. Each Soviet republic acquired the firm foundation of a new, socialist life.

We all entered a world of fundamentally new relationships based on epoch-making socio-economic transformations of society and man himself.

Today we do not have big and small nations in the former sense.

Today we do not have backward outlying regions and oppressed peoples.

Today we have the splendid constellation of fraternal republics, which form the world's most just and strongest state -- the USSR (prolonged applause).

The chief result of all our efforts, labors and victories is the new man -- Soviet man -- an ardent patriot and convinced internationalist. His entire life and thoughts are imbued with humanism and optimism and the highest spirit of nobility and vital creativity.

It may be said that each man of ours, consciously participating in the unprecedented reorganization of the world, prizes his dignity and very great rights. Each man of ours has found for the application of his capabilities the boundless expanses of our great and united fatherland!

Such an example is unprecedented in man's history! (applause)

Many bourgeois states have repeatedly proclaimed themselves unions of equal peoples. However, their slogans of equality and fraternity have proven no more than a fraudulent phrase which has disguised the colonial nature of the economy and various forms of oppression.

On this special day for us it us useful to recall how demagogic and antipopular were all the "lines," "strategies" and "tactics" of the White Guards and bourgeois nationalists, who suffered a crushing defeat everywhere in our country.

The founders of scientific communism pointed for the first time to the real force capable of displaying and championing real internationalism. This force is the working class. Only the proletarians of all countries, they observed, "have identical interests and identical enemies, and they are confronted with an identical struggle" (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," vol 2, p 590).

A powerful accelerator of the objective process of the growth of the international fraternity of the oppressed peoples of Russia was Lenin's Bol'shevik Party. It raised on high the banner of proletarian internationalism over one-sixth of the globe.

This banner was seen with hope and faith by our entire planet.

In the difficult confrontation with the social chauvinists and nationalists of all stripes Vladimir Il'ich Lenin taught that the root of the solutions of the national question was to be found in the close unity of the working people, irrespective of their nationality. He showed that, having established the political equality of the nations, only the proletariat is capable of developing it into the true equality of the peoples in all spheres of economic, social and cultural life.

With the Great October was struck the hour of Lenin's truth.

The very first legislative enactments of the young Soviet power were the cornerstone of the de jure and, subsequently, de facto equality of all the peoples of Russia.

The Bol'sheviks' world-historical work on new, Soviet national-state building began with the fundamental document "Declaration of the Rights of the Russian Peoples," which was adopted in November 1917. It was performed persistently and consistently, in exceptionally menacing and difficult years for the country. Together with bullets and bayonets the White Guards and interventionists employed against the Soviet power the poisoned weapon of nationalism. It has always been in the arsenal of all Black Hundred forces.

The extreme economic backwardness, poverty, hunger and devastation inherited from tsarist autocracy were also formidable enemies of the young Soviet state.

But nothing helped nor could have helped the fierce, vengeful and vile stranglers of the new world. Lenin, the party and the mighty will of the multinational Russian proletariat held fast in this most difficult and unprecedented struggle.

Held fast, comrades, and conquered!

Conquered conclusively and, as history has proven, irreversibly! (prolonged applause)

And, dear comrades, the main secret of this convincing victory was precisely the fact that Lenin's idea of the creation of a single multinational state was warmly supported by millions of working people. Their revolutionary law-making expressed itself convincingly "in favor." In the example of the RSFSR -- the prototype of our union -- they saw with their own eyes that the close cohesion of the republics was vitally necessary for ensuring their external security, the upsurge of the economy and free national development.

The narrow-national dreams of a variety of separatists and "autonomists" collapsed completely.

Opposing "autonomization," Lenin put forward the idea of the creation of a new type of federative state. As the leader pointed out, we, the RSFSR, "recognize ourselves to be equal with the Ukrainian SSR and others and are entering into a new union and new federation together and on a par with them" ("Complete Works," vol 45, p 211). He

insisted that unification not affect the independence of the republics in the slightest but create "a further new stage and federation of equal republics" (ibid., p 212). All the republics unanimously approved Lenin's idea.

All the greatness and far-reaching import of this historic event, which once for all predetermined the happy fate of all the peoples of our country, including the Kazakh people, can be seen particularly clearly today, 60 years on.

As the CPSU Central Committee decree "60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR" observes, the formation of the USSR was the greatest service of Lenin's Bol'shevik Party, which is multinational in composition and profoundly internationalist in ideology and policy, organizational structure and principles of activity.

The overseas "oracles" predicted in every which way the failure of the USSR, its complete collapse and the exacerbation of national strife.

For example, THE NEW YORK TIMES has come out with such prophesies hundreds of times.

And?

As always, the priests and liars of the so-called "free world" have been shamefully discredited.

The genius of the party, its inexhaustible energy and wisdom and its purposeful consistency united all the nations and nationalities of the country and secured the successful solution of the national question -- one of the most difficult in the creation of the new society.

With a careful consideration of the real state of national relations the economic and cultural inequality inherited from tsarism was done away with in a very short time.

The very concept of "national outlying region" receded into the past forever. This did not come about through the waving of a magic wand. Miracles do not happen, particularly in a country where quite recently even everything had been divided into two camps -- those of creative revolution and destructive counterrevolution.

But implementing Lenin's plan of socialist building, the party and the working people of the Country of Soviets won the most convincing victories in the industrialization of the country, the collectivization of its agriculture and the cultural revolutions. They achieved a transformation of the class structure of society, the nations and national relations. Thus was one of the greatest tasks of the revolutionary reorganization of the world accomplished.

With the disappearance of class antagonisms and the victory of socialism the party accomplished the task, as Lenin pointed out, "of eliminating the difference between worker and peasant and making everyone a worker" ("Complete Works," vol 39, p 277).

The moral-political unity of our society, strengthened by the fraternal friendship of the peoples, was forged in the crucible of class battles and the seething routine of the first 5-year plans.

This was the most convincing answer to all the "oracles."

Our monolithic friendship and unity passed with honor a severe test in the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet Union, all the fraternal republics and all our nations and nationalities came through unprecedentedly grave trials with honor and glory.

Together with everyone on all fronts and in the rear the great victory was forged by Kazakhs also.

"The Volga is as dear to us as our Alatau mountains," Kazakhs of the front addressed their mothers, wives and sisters. "The steppe of the Don and the Ukraine is as dear to us as the Kazakh steppe. We have a single path -- forward to the enemy!"

Some 530 Kazakhs became heroes of the Soviet Union.

"The industry .. of Kazakhstan," Marshal A.M. Vasilevskiy observed, "served as a reliable forge for all types of modern weapons. The army needed to be clothed, shod, armed and fed -- all this our army had" (PROSTOR No 5, 1979).

The strongest and most ferocious enemy was smashed.

This unparalleled exploit of the Soviet peoples, dear comrades, will live imperishably down the centuries and millennia in the memory of rescued mankind! (Prolonged applause)

The country's postwar revival was a truly nationwide exploit. This was a very difficult time, when part of the country lay in ruins and when we were betrayed by yesterday's allies in the anti-Hitler coalition. In addition, the United States and other capitalist countries cast the world into the abyss of the cold war. They blockaded the Country of Soviets economically. They gleefully predicted the collapse and even ruin of our economy. But, as always, our opponents cruelly miscalculated.

We not only stood firmly on our feet on the regenerated land but also were the first to open the way to space to the amazement of all enemies.

Thus our peoples were convinced once again by their own experience that cohesion in the single union multiplies their forces in unprecedented fashion and seemingly makes the impossible possible.

And we Kazakhs are infintely proud that both the first Soviet artificial Earth satellite and the Earth's first emissary to space were launched from the ancient Kazakh land (applause). The first and, as we now know and see, far from last!

With the labor and spiritual continuity of the generations and under the Communist Party's leadership a society of developed socialism with giant production forces and a constantly growing material and cultural living standard has been created in our country.

This is a society of mature socialist relations and genuine democracy, where the equality of all nations and nationalities and man's great rights have been secured not in words but in fact and where the indissoluble friendship of the peoples -- our most precious property, which we are obliged to preserve and multiply from day to day, year to year and century to century -- has been established! (prolonged applause)

Comrades!

The depth and scale of the socioeconomic transformations over the 60 years also appear to us graphically in the achievements of Soviet Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan today is a broad panorama of first-class industry which would do credit to any European and Asian country. It is boundless fertile fields and orchards and mechanized farmsteads. It is modern cities and communities, unique canals and water mains, man-made lakes, powerful power stations and 1,000-kilometer-long supply lines linking the republic with the whole country and the world.

Having become the land of the virgin land and space exploits of the entire Soviet people, Kazakhstan now personifies the path from darkness and lawlessness to true freedom and the heights of socialist civilizations, whose fires can be seen from afar in the east and in the west. It is the space flight of the proud spirit and creative construction of the people, who are participating liberally in the greater affairs of the present day, from which the country's even happier future -- communism -- is confidently growing! (applause)

Since the time when the USSR was created industrial production in Kazakhstan has increased by a factor of 938. We now produce in a single day 2.5 times more than in the year of the formation of the USSR and in only 11 days as much as in the entire prewar year of 1940.

Only the tremendous labor enthusiasm of the people, their monolithic cohesion around the party and the joint efforts of all the peoples could have secured such a development. All this is the unique property of socialism.

In expressing cordial gratitude to the fraternal peoples, which helped create all that in which the republic is rich and for which it is renowned today, we address words of the sincerest gratitude to the great Russian people. Their creative energy, selfless collectivism and genuine internationalism have rightly earned them the sincere and most profound respect of all the peoples of our motherland (prolonged applause).

On the eve of the glorious jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- the Kazakh people and all working people of Soviet Kazakhstan wholeheartedly express to the great Russian people the most profound gratitude for the disinterested friendship and assistance! (prolonged applause)

We wholeheartedly congratulate on the holiday all the peoples of the Country of Soviets -- our brothers in labor and struggle -- together with whom we are building with inspiration our common future -- communism! (prolonged applause)

Comrades!

In commemorating the glorious jubilee of the USSR's 60th anniversary we speak with pride and gratitude about the fraternal assistance of the Soviet peoples to our republic from literally the first days of its inception.

From Moscow and Leningrad, from cities of the Urals and Siberia, from the Ukraine and Belorussia and from other industrial centers there streamed to Kazakhstan everything necessary for creating the foundations of the republic's industry. Thousands of workers, engineers and technicians -- Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians and representatives of other nationalities -- extended at the call of the party of the great Lenin the firm hand of assistance to their class brothers.

Kazakh workers -- recently nomads -- attended a splendid school of proletarian conditioning at the "Serp i molot" and "Krasnyy putilovets" plants, the Nevskiy Engineering Plant and the "Elektrosila." They honed their skills at the construction sites of the Stalingrad and Chelyabinsk tractor plants and Magnitogorsk and Kuznetsk foundries and in the mines of the Donbass.

The formation of a national working class was a major achievement in the republic's social development. Its creation reflected particularly forcefully the entire depth of society's actual reorganization. For the working class is not only its main production force but also the creator of the new world, the leading force of the nation and the testimony to its social and political maturity.

People of all generations now note with gratitude the tremendous services of Kazakhstan's working class -- those who in the formidable years of the civil war lit in the cities and villages the light of the new life, who at the fronts of peaceful labor multiplied the centers of industry, who built the Turksib, raised Ridder and Karaganda and created Kazakhstan's diversified and powerful industry.

In his article on the Balkhash giant Julius Fucik wrote: "The rich life of thousands of new people is emerging in the bare, uninhabited steppe. A new part of the desert will be conquered by socialist man. New natural resources will be at people's service" (RUDE PRAVO 25 August 1935).

Such was the case, comrades, on all the boundless expanses of the republic.

It was a real exploit.

Straining every effort, it was with good reason that we made haste then. "Tempo, tempo and once again tempo!" Valer'yan Vladimirovich Kuybyshev and Sergo Ordzhonikidze supported us. And, as you know, this unprecedentedly shock tempo saved the country. It rescued it at the menacing time of the severest trials.

The labor of the Kazakh working class in the harsh years of the Great Patriotic War and in the years of the postwar 5-year plans and the development of the virgin and neglected land will serve as an eternally living example of performance of one's sacred duty to the motherland.

Today it is impossible to imagine the appearance of Kazakhstan without the industrial giants of Temirtau and Karaganda, Dzhezkazgan and Pavlodar, Ekibastuz, Leninogorsk and Ust'-Kamenogorsk, without the atomic reactor of Mangyshlak, without the Baykonur Cosmodrome and without many other graphic testimonials to technical and scientific progress and the creative labor of millions.

The quantitative and qualitative changes in the Kazakh working class are immeasurable. It is sufficient to say that whereas in the year that the USSR was formed the republic had only 100,000 workers, it now has 4.5 million. These are mainly highly skilled specialists, educated and cultured people and masters of their work. The majority of our workers has higher, secondary specialized and secondary education.

As is known, our republic occupies an important place in the social division of labor and makes an impressive contribution to the country's national wealth.

The KaSSR supplies other republics with products for many sectors. Among these an important place is occupied by such sectors of all-union significance as the fuel-energy, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, engineering, chemical and petrochemical sectors.

In turn, the products of many sectors of the national economy of other republics are now used in Kazakhstan's material production.

Strengthening the traditions of friendship and fraternity in which our history is so rich, the working class is participating actively in the development of unique territorial-production complexes. Some 5,000 enterprises and scientific, planning and other organizations of all republics of the union are participating, for example, in the work of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz complex alone.

The results of this cooperation are impressive. Whereas all the coalmines of prerevolutionary Kazakhstan did not produce even 100,000 tons of coal annually, now a single rotor complex of Ekibastuz alone produces 6 million tons. The miners of the "Bogatyr'" strip mine provide 7 percent of all-union production of the valuable fuel.

Yes, comrades, a truly Heruclean scale!

The cooperation of representatives of different peoples in the installation of large-scale national economic projects has become a noteworthy international characteristic of the present day. Kazakhstan's working class participates actively in the construction of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad, the development of the oil deposits of Tyumen Oblast and the lifting of the nonchernozem.

As society's most progressive class, the working class daily and hourly displays miracles of creative work in the name of realization of the party's plans and its economic strategy and in the name of the triumph of the high communist ideals.

Permit me on this day, which is memorable for all of us, to express our common heartfelt gratitude to the heroic working class -- the leading creative force in the struggle for a bright tomorrow (prolonged applause).

Comrades! The fundamental transformations of the republic's agriculture and the qualitative changes in the social appearance of the rural workers and their living conditions are connected with the wise Leninist national policy and the fruitful cooperation of our peoples.

The first agricultural communes in the region were organized by the workers of St Petersburg. The first tractors, motor vehicles and combines appeared in our fields from industrial centers of the RSFSR. The coming into being of the kolkhoz system in the republic cannot be imagined without the active participation of the twenty-five thousanders -- the worker emissaries of Moscow and Ivanovo and Dnepropetrovsk and Rostov-na-Donu -- whom the party sent to Kazakhstan.

Two historic tasks -- the collectivization of agriculture and the transition of the rural population from a nomadic to a settled existence -- were tackled in the republic at the start of the 1930's. A new life illumined by the magnificence of the far-reaching goals thus began.

The grateful Kazakh people will never forget this, comrades (prolonged applause).

Striking testimony to the great friendship of the peoples and the indestructible unity of the Soviet republics was the development of the virgin and neglected land. It was precisely through the common efforts of the representatives of all nationalities of the Country of Soviets that the Kazakhs were able to win this very great battle for big grain for our beloved motherland.

Not only the strength of the machinery but also Soviet people's stanchness, the strength of fraternal friendship, mutual assistance and a selfless attitude toward work were tested in the boundless steppe of Kazakhstan.

The virgin land named thousands of heroes. But particularly dear to us among these is the name of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev -- the organizer of the nationwide battle for the lifting of the Kazakh virgin land. A true Leninist-internationalist, he invested in this great cause truly Bol'shevist fervor and all his experience and brilliant political and organizer's talent (prolonged applause).

The virgin land epic was a real school of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples. It represented a new point of reference in the development of Kazakhstan's diversified economy and its science and culture. New cities, unique industrial complexes and major grain-growing sovkhozes summoned into being the big Kazakh grain. The land found a second wind, as it were, on tens of millions of hectares.

Hundreds and thousands of kilometers of new routes -- motor vehicles, railroad, air and river -- were laid everywhere. With the development of the virgin land the "deep interior" concept disappeared from our usage forever.

It is significant that in the year of the formation of the USSR Vladimir Il'ich Lenin received the news that trains from Kazakhstan to Moscow took 21 days. And this was customary then.

And we do not have to mention today's speeds. Their rapidity, comrades, also reflects the power of the developed virgin land and the might and invincible strength of the friendship of the peoples.

As a result of the development of the virgin land our republic became the Soviet Union's biggest grain and animal husbandry center.

One involuntarily recalls the prophetic wish of Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin, who presented the instrument issued on behalf of the state for the use of land to the "Sotsialdy" Farm in the year of the republic's 15th anniversary.

"I would like," he said, "your kolkhoz to show the entire world how Kazakhs are able to work the land" (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 27 October 1935).

And together with the emissaries from the entire Country of Soviets the working people of Kazakhstan convincingly showed the whole world the high fruitfulness of the virgin land epic. Since the start thereof the republic has poured into the motherland's granary more than 20 billion poods of grain. In the 10th Five-Year Plan Kazakhstan gave the state on an annual average almost 1 billion poods of high-quality grain. Now Kazakhstan provides a considerable proportion of commodity wheat produced in the country and also high-quality animal husbandry products. Never before in Kazakhstan's history has there been such large numbers of all types of livestock as now. And this also reflects the power of the development of the virgin land.

The Kazakh virgin land, which was raised by common efforts, serves and will henceforward always reliable serve to benefit the entire Soviet people! (prolonged applause)

Work is currently expanding in the republic on the specialization and concentration of agricultural production and its agrarian-industrial integration. The scale of chemicalization and reclamation of the land and the irrigation of the pasture land is growing. Animal husbandry complexes for the fattening of livestock and meat production, large-scale poultry factories and interfarm organizations and associations linking the efforts of many sovkhozes and kolkhozes have been created and are operating.

All this is contributing to Kazakhstan's considerable contribution to realization of the country's Food Program, which was developed in accordance with the decisions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress.

And what salutory changes have occurred in the social appearance and living conditions of the rural population! There is something to be proud of here. It is sufficient to say that among rural inhabitants employed in the national economy workers constitute 68 percent. There are more than 100,000 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education in the countryside.

V.I. Lenin wrote in the article "Better Fewer, but Better" that it may be considered that "good things" have been achieved "in the social setup" when they have become a part of culture, everyday life and habits.

Electricity, gas, the telephone, radio and television have long been a firm part of the culture and everyday life of the countryside. The architectural appearance of centers of population has changed beyond recognition.

The rural workers themselves have also changed -- they are vigorous and zealous masters of the land, magnanimous and living not day-by-day but with the concerns of the entire republic and country.

Permit me to wish our heroic rural workers splendid new accomplishments in the practical realization of the Food Program and in difficult, but honorable labor in the name of the prosperity of our great socialist motherland! (prolonged applause)

Comrades!

The creation of the material-technical base of communism is inseparable from the Soviet society's all-around spiritual development. Science and education in Kazakhstan have enjoyed colossal development thanks to the party's unswerving implementation of Lenin's national policy.

We are entirely obliged for the birth of our national intelligentsia to the party and the friendship of the peoples. Kazakh youth has been introduced to the values of science and culture in many creative and technical VUZ's of Moscow and Leningrad and other cities of the Soviet Union.

Recently, historically speaking, in 1920, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin advised: "Choose good and popular lecturers from our midst... I will help you here. Send phonographs and records over the steppe from village to village and thereby initiate our agitation and propaganda among the broad masses of nomads" ("History of the KaSSR," vol 4, p 449).

Thus did we begin. The red yurt [kzyl-otay] was at that time sometimes the sole center of culture and education.

But today the republic which 60 years ago lacked a single VUZ itself has 55 VUZ's, including 2 universities. Hundreds of secondary specialized educational institutions are training specialists of practically all profiles. Currently of every 100 workers, 80 have higher and secondary education. One out of every three persons in the republic is engaged in study.

Some 9,000 schools open their doors to our children daily.

The prestige of Kazakh science is high. There is no branch of learning to which the republic's scientists have not made a pronounced contribution. Approximately 40,000 scientific assistants are working fruitfully in scientific research establishments of the Academy of Sciences and in VUZ's of the republic.

The republic and its capital have become the venue for most important undertakings of union and world significance. The grandchildren of yesterday's nomads -- physicians, engineers, construction workers, geologists, reclamation workers and metallurgists -- may be encountered on a mission of good will and valuable experience in many countries of Europe, Asia, America and Africa. All this seems utterly improbable if it is recalled that a little more than six decades ago the overwhelming majority of Kazakhstan's population was altogether unable to read and write.

Now, however, we say to a person from childhood: "All roads from the ocean to space and to the highest academic degrees and the running of the state are open to you." And this is the gold of pure truth corroborated by the fate of many Kazakhs, whose grandfathers and great-grandfathers perished spiritually in the unrelieved gloom of unprecedented oppression.

The Soviet people's single international culture is developing and strengthening under the conditions of mature socialism. The multigenre culture of Soviet Kazakhstan, which is socialist in content, national in form and international in spirit, is inseparable therefrom.

Enriched with the permanent values of the culture of the great Russian people and the other fraternal peoples of our country, the literature and art of Kazakhstan have achieved a true flowering. The best works of the republic's men of letters, artists, composers and architects have won universal recognition.

The carefully preserved national distinctiveness is closely interwoven with international content, where the richness of the aesthetic palette and the unity of ideological aspirations are organically combined.

Names which have earned for Kazakhstan unfading glory -- 'Al-Farabi, Chokan Valikhanov, Abay Kunanbayev, Ibray Altynsarin, Kurmangaza Sygyrbayev, Amre Kashaubayev, Mukhtar Auezov, Kulyash Bayseitova, Mukan Tulebayev and many others -- have become a firm part of the world history of culture.

Uhigur, German, Korean and other national creative groups are developing successfully in the republic together with Kazakhs and Russians.

In the words of Maksim Gor'kiy, they are asserting "being as doing and as creativity whose goal is the continuous development of man's most valuable individual capabilities for the sake of his victory over the forces of nature, for the sake of his health and longevity and for the sake of the great happiness of life on earth...."

In the memories of each of us are the large-scale undertakings dazzlingly conducted on the glorious 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary association with Russia in Moscow, Leningrad, Yaroslavl', Ul'yanovsk, Orenburg, Novosibirsk, Estonia and, of course, in our republic.

The republic presented a detailed labor and creative account at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

All these fraternal meetings enriched our spiritual life and grew into a bright festival of our indissoluble unity.

The Russian language has become a powerful medium of the development of the Kazakh people's spiritual wealth and the strengthening of their multifaceted ties to the Russian people and all the USSR peoples. The developed, rich, flexible and unusually expressive Russian language is a great and reliable liaison between us. It has afforded the Kazakh people, as the other fraternal peoples also, broad access to the treasure houses of world culture and has been a most important means of strengthening our ideological and sociopolitical unity. Russian, the language of the great Lenin, has become a second native tongue for Kazakhs (applause).

Our entire life shows convincingly that the contribution of the people's intelligentsia to the continued development of science, education, culture and all spheres of life is becoming increasingly impressive.

We express to our illustrious intelligentsia -- an active fighter for the creation of material and spiritual values -- the sincerest gratitude and wish it outstanding new achievements for the good of the great Soviet people! (prolonged applause)

Comrades! All the socioeconomic and cultural transformations accomplished in our country serve to accomplish the main goal of the Communist Party and the Soviet state -- an unswerving rise in the people's well-being. For the working people of the republic, as all Soviet people, this is embodied in the rapid growth of housing construction, a refinement of medical, trade and consumer services and an improvement in work and recreational conditions.

Many figures and facts could be cited -- and, as one, they all show convincingly that the achievements of the working people of Kazakhstan are the result of the transforming power of Lenin's national policy and the very great democratism and humanism of the society of mature socialism.

All the multifaceted changes of our existence have found concentrated expression in the Basic Law of the Country of Soviets -- the new USSR Constitution and the republic constitutions. They enshrine the principles of the Soviet way of life common to all the Soviet nations and nationalities and the right to the broadest participation in the accomplishment of all-state tasks.

A striking expression of the community of political life of all the peoples of our country and their close unity are the most populous organs of power -- the soviets of people's deputies. Expressing the will of the working people themselves, they embody with the greatest plentitude the democratism of our state system. They represent the interests of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, laboring intelligentsia, different strata and groups of the population and all nations and nationalities (prolonged applause).

At this hour, which is a ceremonial one for all of us, permit me to express the sincere confidence that all people's deputies will continue in word and deed to be always faithful and devoted to the party's ideals and the world's most democratic and just power -- Soviet power!

Under the conditions of the developed socialist society an increasingly big role is attached to the trade unions -- the most populous public organization. Making broad use of the rights accorded by the USSR Constitution and Soviet legislation, the trade unions are actively enlisting the working people in socialist competition and production management and protecting their interests from red-tape merchants and bureaucrats who have yet to retire to the museum of the past.

V.I. Lenin wrote: "We can drive out the tsar, drive out the landowners and drive out the capitalists. We have done this. But we cannot 'drive out' bureaucratism ..." ("Complete Works," vol 52, p 193). "We must not fear the court (the court here is proletarian) and publicity but drag red tape before the court of publicity, only thus will we cure this sickness in earnest" ("Complete Works," vol 54, p 87).

The task of the trade unions is to foster in all working people creative initiative, uncover and remove everything impeding forward movement and contribute in every way possible to the development of all forms of socialist democracy.

We wish for our trade unions -- a school of management and economic planning and a school of communism -- that they continue to be active organizers of the working people in their realization of the far-reaching plans of communist creation! (prolonged applause)

The biography of the glorious Komsomol has entered the history of our party and people and the history of our state as a striking page. In the heart of everyone whose Komsomol youth coincided with the legendary years of the civil war, the first 5-year plans, the heroic Great Patriotic War and the unforgettable virgin land epic and who today with youthful ardor are working in shock manner for the good of our motherland there will remain forever happy and shining pride in the Komsomol for the Lenin Komsomol is the skillfull organizer and educator of the youth and loyal reserve of our party.

In the ranks of a combat detachment of the All-Union Komsomol -- the Kazakh Komsomol -- young men and women of the republic are investing heartfelt ardor, strength and energy in all the affairs of our republic and country, multiplying with persistent study and shock labor and exemplary service in the ranks of the glorious Soviet armed forces the economic, spiritual and defense potential of the great motherland and the entire socialist community.

All the plans, life and accomplishments of our young replacement shift are eloquent persuasion that the great cause of the Lenin party is in reliable hands.

We are deeply certain that under the party's leadership the Komsomol members and our glorious youth will always be worthy of the high ideals of the elder generations in the struggle for communism (prolonged applause).

Comrades! Vladimir Il'ich Lenin pointed out that "there can be no socialist revolution if a vast proportion of working women do not participate significantly therein... It has been observed from the experience of all liberation movements that the success of a revolution depends on the extent to which women participate therein."

This proposition of Lenin's has been convincingly corroborated at different stages in the history and contemporaneity of our republic. The Great October brought women complete emancipation from the past shackles and oppression. Today women constitute almost half of Kazakhstan's workers and employees. Women constitute approximately 60 percent of leaders and specialists of the republic's national economy and even more in public education, health care and social security.

This shows convincingly that there is no sphere of economic, scientific and cultural life here where the creative talent of our splendid women is not being revealed in full. The creative labor of our glorious women and their very great labor and maternal exploits have earned the warmest love and great respect. Our most reverential regards to women-mothers and women-workers! (prolonged applause)

Comrades!

We have something to be proud of. This pride is shared with us by our true friends abroad, who say: "Take Kazakhstan -- a country whose people even recently were nomadic... We have seen with our own eyes here how much a people can do if they are free and armed with the wise teaching of Lenin and are correctly guided by it." Yes, we have things to be proud of. However, what has been achieved is no reason to believe that under the conditions of mature socialism the theory and practice of inter-nation relations have lost their relevance. No and again no.

We communists are obliged to regard the national singularities and good customs of any people with all due respect. But the party considered and continues to consider impermissible any attempts whatever to hold back the rapprochement of the nations and the salutory process of socialist internationalization.

We all, as one, are obliged to preserve and multiply the Soviet people's Leninist revolutionary, combat and labor traditions, the basis of which has always been noble feeling of Soviet people's patriotism, internationalism and fraternal friendship.

These feelings have become a part of our flesh and blood and in inalienable feature of the Soviet way of life, which is characterized by true collectivism and militant humanism and an active dislike of aspirituality and everything alien to communist morals.

And at this ceremonial hour it is again necessary to declare with all responsibility that we communists will never permit anyone on any pretext to encroach on our greatest gain -- the Leninist friendship of the peoples (stormy applause).

Comrades! At this memorable time, commemorating the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, we all turn our thoughts to the shining image of Lenin and the Communist Party which he created.

At all stages of the creation of the new world it has selflessly performed its historic mission, firmly uniting the peoples of the country by ties of sacred fraternity. By devotion to the ideals of communism and the greatest attention to the needs and cherished aspirations of the working people the party has earned the high right to be leader of the working people of all nations and nationalities of the country.

The proponents of anticommunism and opportunists would like to destroy the organizational structure of the party, deprive the political system of socialism of a fulcrum and galvanize nationalism. They dream of and see apoliticism, unbelief and anarchy in our ranks. But all these "daydreams" are hollow and futile. The party and the people here are united, and this unity is stronger and more monolithic than ever. It is made stronger than strong by the entire policy of the CPSU and the seething activity, mighty strength and sharp vigilance of the Soviet people, a people which is creator and internationalist and fighter for the happiness of all honest people of the world and world peace (prolonged applause).

The Kazakh Communist Party, which unites 750,000 communists -- representatives of more than 100 nationalities -- has always been, is now and will continue to be a loyal combat detachment of the CPSU. Its fighting efficiency, authority and influence on the republic's entire life are growing constantly.

Kazakhstan's communists have arrived at the splendid jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- more cohesive and boundlessly devoted to the great and invincible banner of Leninism than ever.

Permit me from this high rostrum to assure you that the Kazakh Communist Party will, as before, do everything to ensure that our international unity in the amicable family of Soviet peoples become even stronger and that our multinational and unified motherland -- the USSR -- become even mightier (stormy applause).

Comrades!

In the middle of the last century the world heard an appeal born of the mighty thought of the founders of scientific communism: "Proletarians of all countries, unite!"

The victory of October and, subsequently, the formation of the USSR added to the great force of this appeal the force of concrete example and real model in the form of our multinational state.

Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's foresight concerning the fact that the example of the socialist Soviet Republic in Russia would be "a living model for the peoples of all countries, and the propaganda, revolutionizing effect of this model will be gigantic" ("Complete Works," vol 35, p 250) came true.

And, truly, the peoples of different countries are taking an increasingly close look at our experience.

"...The existence and example of the Soviet Union is a bright and gratifying phenomenon in a dark and gloomy world," was how Jarwaharlal Nehru spoke of the salutory impact of our example on world development.

Such testimony and acknowledgements are profoundly warranted for our motherland has become for the entire world an unfacing beacon of friendship, freedom and equality and a source of inspiration for all fighters against imperialism and for true social progress.

Together with the countries of the socialist community it represents the most advanced civilization where there is no room for man's exploitation of man, national dissension, unemployment and colonial plunder.

We have never imposed on anyone the principles of our social structure nor passed it off as the sole possible "model." Nonetheless, the very development of social and inter-nation relations in the Country of Soviets has always exerted and will continue to exert a tremendous influence on the course of world history.

As emphasized at the 26th party congress, there is today no country or group of countries and ideological or political current which have not experienced the influence of socialism to this extent or the other. This, comrades, is the visible reality of the present day. It marks a new stage in the progress of all mankind.

And just as it is impossible to shut out the sun with one's hand, so it is impossible to conceal from the peoples the truth about us.

This summer Kazakhstan was visited by many foreign correspondents, including those from capitalist countries. Many of them adopted an objective attitude toward what they saw. But there were also those who wrote fables about Kazakhstan in every which way, as they say (animation in the hall). And what was characteristic was that, despite the discordancy, the spearhead of their slanderous attacks was aimed, as before, at the root. The friendship of our peoples and their ardent and undivided devotion to the great Leninist ideals are manifestly not to their liking.

It is not the first decade that reaction has been maliciously attempting to equate the Soviet Union and tsarist Russia and Lenin's national policy and the colonialism of the imperialist powers. There is nothing more absurd and shameless. The world knows full well that the history of colonialism represents virtually the most shameful pages in the past and present of many capitalist countries, which in the guise of "civilizers" are in fact acting the rapacious part of stiflers of the peoples' freedom.

It is no secret that now also unbridled racism, Zionism, the cruellest exploitation, ruthless repression, unconcealed tyranny and other bloody "attributes" of imperialism have become inalienable features of the so-called "free world," which is indeed entirely free of the most elementary human rights.

The peoples are being caused the greatest grief by apartheid in South Africa and Israel's avowedly fascist policy on occupied Arab territory. The peoples of many capitalist countries are experiencing the most acute, irreconcilable conflicts in the sphere of national relations.

This is why the attention of the world's honest people is being attracted increasingly to the just solution of the national question in the USSR.

This solution is important not only in the historical plane. It is exceptionally important for strengthening and perfecting just relations in the community of socialist states, which are sovereign and equal, linked by community of fundamental interests and goals and ideology and bound by bonds of solidarity and all-around mutual assistance.

To the adventurist policy of imperialist circles the socialist countries counterpose a clear, consistent policy of the consolidation of just peace and detente and the curbing and cessation of the arms race. "A world without arms -- this is the ideal of socialism," Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in a speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum.

Persistently implementing the Peace Program for the 1980's adopted by the 26th party congress, the CPSU and the Soviet state are presenting ideas of large dimensions and constructive initiatives. The Soviet Union is undertaking practical acts of good will like, for example, a reduction in the numbers of its troops and armaments in Central Europe and the unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union's active struggle for peace is inspiring the peoples and implanting in them confidence in the possibility of securing a peaceful future.

At the same time, knowing well the insidious nature of imperialism, the party has deemed and continues to deem it necessary that the peace policy of the great Country of Soviets be underpinned by the indestructible defense might of our country and the entire socialist community. "The Politburo has considered and continues to consider giving the army and navy everything necessary," Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov points out, "obligatory, particularly in the present international situation."

The Soviet armed forces were, are now and will continue to be a powerful factor of peace and security and a dependable means of curbing any aggressor. Let it be known that our appeal for peace is not a request of the weak!

On the eve of the country's glorious 60th anniversary we warmly greet all those who are strengthening its defense, the valiant USSR armed forces and the fighting men of the Red Banner Central Asian Military and Eastern Border Guard Districts, who are vigilantly guarding the southeastern borders of our great motherland (prolonged applause).

Comrades! Greeting the splendid date in our country's heroic history, the working people of Kazakhstan are implementing successfully as a whole the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 15th republic Communist Party congresses. The results of 2 years of the 5-year plan are convincing testimony to this.

Even today it may be said with confidence that the targets of the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan will be met ahead of schedule in a number of sectors of industry.

Some 180 enterprises, shops and works equipped entirely in accordance with the demands of the scientific-technical revolution have been commissioned since the start of the 5-year plan. Thousands of kilometers of new power and modern supply lines have been laid.

An impressive contribution to the further strengthening of the country's economy and the accomplishment of the task of a rise in the Soviet people's well-being is being made by dynamically developing agriculture. As you know, the USSR Food Program assigns Kazakhstan, which possesses ever increasing agrarian potential, a very responsible place. The party, soviet and economic-planning authorities and workers of all sectors of the republic's agrarian-industrial complex are laboring intensively on its fulfillment.

Under the complex, exceptionally difficult climatic conditions of this year skill and many years of experience helped the Kazakh farmers mitigate the pernicious influence of an unprecedented drought.

The numbers of cattle, horses and poultry in the republic increased. A considerable amount of work was done on the preparation of fodder.

Since the start of the 5-year plan our Kazakhstan has made a significant contribution to the food resources of the whole country.

The well-being of the working people has risen markedly. Hundreds of thousands of Kazakhs held house-warming parties in well-appointed apartments. Many kindergartens, schools, hospitals and trade and consumer facilities were introduced. Health care, public education and culture were further developed.

All this was the result of the concerted work of workers, agricultural laborers and the people's intelligentsia -- all the participants in socialist competition, which has become here a true school of Soviet people's labor and international education.

Hundreds of thousands of production pacesetters, tens of thousands of brigades, sections, shops and shifts and more than 300 enterprises completed the 2 years of the 5-year plan by the 65th anniversary of the Great October.

The republic's best labor collectives were acknowledged winners of socialist competition in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR. As you know, they were awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee challenge red banners. Many collectives were entered on the All-Union Roll of Honor of the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements for the highest indicators in fulfillment of counterplans and upgraded socialist pledges.

Cordial thanks to the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all socialist competition pacesetters for the valiant labor and impressive new successes scored in these shock prejubilee weeks! (prolonged applause)

Comrades! Exciting prospects are being revealed to our republic, as to the entire country, under the conditions of developed socialism. As envisaged by the plans of economic and social development for the 11th five-year period and through 1990, the economic, scientific-technical and spiritual potential of Soviet Kazakhstan will strengthen even further.

The republic's energy might will grow on an unprecedented scale. The commissioning of all the capacity of the Ekibastuz GRES will bring it to the foremost boundaries in providing the country with electric power.

The Karatau-Dzhambul and Mangyshlak territorial-production complexes and the Kustanay-Lisakovsk, Dzhezkazgan, Aktyubinsk, Alam-Ata, East Kazakhstan and other industrial regions will develop at an accelerated pace.

Capital construction in each of the republic's 19 oblasts and in its capital of Alma-Ata is on a sizable scale.

Nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy, engineering and coal, chemical, petrochemical, light and food industry will be further developed.

In accordance with the targets of the country's Food Program, it is necessary in the current 5-year period even to secure an average annual grain harvest of 28-29 million tons and sharply increase the production of industrial crops, vegetables, fruit, potatoes and other products, primarily of animal husbandry.

Much has to be done to improve all forms of transport and communications, trade, education and health care and other spheres of consumer and cultural services.

All this, of course, requires not simply ability, socialist enterprise and a high exertion of effort. In order to fulfill and overfulfill what has been planned we must work even more persistently and energetically on realization of the magnificent outlines of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions of the speech threat of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

This is why it is important to raise higher the working people's initiative, emphatically eradicate all manifestations of inertia and sluggishness, commission all reserves for an increase in production efficiency and work quality and struggle boldly and aggressively, as required by the party, against everything impeding our advancement.

The interests of the development of the economy and whole society demand that the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the rational use of material-technical resources, the effective guarantee of the practice of economies, strict observance of plan and labor discipline and timely concern for natural and environmental protection be constantly at the center of the labor collectives' attention.

The party points out that in the implacable struggle against all infringements of our laws and distortions of the Soviet way of life we cannot rest content with what has been done up to now. This struggle, strengthening socialist legality and law and order, needs to be conducted all along the line not only with the help of the administrative authorities but of the broad public itself, the mass media, ideological organizations, creative unions and cultural-educational establishments.

For the communists and working people of Kazakhstan, as for the entire Soviet people, there is now no more responsible and honorable task than gratifying the motherland with impressive new achievements in all areas of the economy, science and culture. This is where our highest international and patriotic duty lies (prolonged applause).

We are firmly confident that we are capable of everything that has been outlined by the party. And it will be achieved thanks to the policy formulated by the historic 26th CPSU Congress and the political and organizing activity of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee (prolonged applause).

On this memorable day we assure our glorious Lenin party, the Central Committee and its leading nucleus -- the Central Committee Politburo -- that the working people of multinational Soviet Kazakhstan will henceforward by their concerted, indefatigable and energetic labor strengthen the economic, spiritual and defense potential of the beloved fatherland and give all their forces to the noble cause of communist building (stormy, prolonged applause).

Long live our great motherland -- the USSR -- and may it flourish! (stormy, prolonged applause) Glory to the CPSU, the party of Lenin -- inspiration and organizer of all our victories! (stormy, prolonged applause; all rise)

PRAVDA CARRIES USSR PLAN RESULTS FOR 1982

PM261213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 83 Second Edition pp 1-2

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "The Broadening Step of the 5-Year Plan: On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1982" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] In 1982 -- the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation -- further growth in social production and the people's well-being was secured.

The main indicators of the country's economic and social development last year are characterized by the following figures:

	1982 as Percentage of 1981
National income used for consumption and accumulation	102.6
Industrial output -- total	102.8
Including:	
Production of means of production	102.8
Production of consumer goods	102.9
Output from agriculture	104
Freight turnover, all types of transport	101.2
Commissioning of fixed capital	105
Capital investments	102
Number of workers and employees	101.1
Labor productivity:	
in industry	102.1
in agriculture (public-sector production)	106
in construction	102.0
in railroad transport	98.5
Profit in national economy	103.5
Real income per capita	100.1
Wage fund in national economy	103.9
Average money wage of workers and employees	102.8
Work payment for kolkhoz members in public-sector farming	104
Payments and benefits to population from social consumption funds:	
Total	104.8
Per capita	103.9

Retail trade turnover in state, cooperative and kolkhoz trade	100.3
Volume of sales of consumer services to population	104.7
Total area of housing commissioned	100.5
Foreign trade turnover	108.4

The implementation of 170 scientific and technical programs continued. In all sectors of the national economy SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL achievements were introduced. Last year:

Models of new types of machines, equipment, apparatuses, instruments and means of automation created	3,500
Mechanized flow and automated production lines installed at industrial enterprises	over 11,000
Sectors, shops and production facilities converted to comprehensive mechanization and automation	over 5,000
Automated systems for accounting, planning and control created	520
including automated control systems for manufacturing process	370

Utilized in the national economy:

Inventions	24,000
Rationalization proposals	nearly 4 million

Production EFFICIENCY increased. As a result of the increased productivity of public-sector labor the labor equivalent of 2.7 million people was saved; raw and other materials, fuel, energy and other subjects of labor worth R5 billion were saved.

At the same time the rate of growth of labor productivity is lagging behind the plans laid down, and targets for saving material resources and introducing new machinery and technology are not being completely fulfilled.

NATIONAL INCOME increased by R12 billion and exceeded R500 billion (real prices). Three-fourths of it was used for consumption, and taking account of expenditure on housing and sociocultural construction, four-fifths of the national income was spent directly on the people's well-being.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT increased by R20 billion compared with 1981 and exceeded R723 billion (at enterprise wholesale prices as of 1 January 1982).

THE VOLUME OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT in 1982 totaled R126 billion, an increase over the year of R5 billion.

FIXED CAPITAL worth more than R138 billion was commissioned, which is nearly R6 billion more than in 1981.

THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES OVER THE YEAR in the national economy increased by 1.2 million and totaled 115.2 million, while the number of KOLKHOZ MEMBERS employed in kolkhozes' public-sector farming was 13 million.

As in previous years, the full employment of the able-bodied population was ensured.

The USSR'S FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER reached R119 billion. Most of this was accounted for by the socialist states, first and foremost the CEMA countries.

I. Industry

The amended [utochnennyy] annual plan for the volume of sold output was fulfilled. The growth in production compared with 1981 was 2.8 percent. The figures for individual sectors of industry are given below:

	Production Volume in 1982 as Percentage of 1981
Electric power industry	103
Fuel industry	102
Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy	100.9
Chemical and petrochemical industry	103
Machine building and metalworking	105
Timber, wood processing and pulp and paper industry	103
Construction materials industry	100.9
Light industry	100.2
Food industry	104
Production of cultural, consumer and household goods	102

LABOR PRODUCTIVITY increased by 2.1 percent; three-fourths of the growth in production was obtained on this basis. The MATERIAL-INTENSIVENESS of output fell. PROFIT increased.

The INDICATORS of the production activity of the INDIVIDUAL MINISTRIES in 1982 are characterized by the following figures:

All-Union and Union-Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of Annual Plan for Output Volume	1982 as Percentage of 1981	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and electrification	101	103	100.7
Oil industry	100.7	101	99
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	100.2	101	101
Gas industry	102	105	105
Coal industry	100	102	99.8
Ferrous metallurgy	98	100.9	99.7
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.3	100.8	99.7
Chemical industry	98	102	101
Production of mineral fertilizers	100.5	104	102

Power machine building	100.2	111	110
Heavy and transport machine building	101	105	104
Electrical equipment industry	102	106	106
Chemical and petroleum machine building	100.9	108	108
Machine tool and tool building industry	103	108	107
Instrument making, means of automation and control systems	102	107	107
Automotive industry	102	105	104
Tractor and agricultural machine building	102	104	104
Machine building and animal husbandry and fodder production	102	109	107
Construction, road and municipal machine building	101	107	107
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	102	106	106
Timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry	101	105	105
Construction materials industry	100.3	102	102
Light industry	100.6	99.7	100.6
Food industry	103	105	105
Fruits and vegetable farming	105	108	107
Meat and dairy industry	100.6	101	100.7
Fish industry	104.	104	104
Procurements	101	103	102
Medical industry	100.3	107	106
Main Administration of Microbiological Industry	91	110	107

For the machine building ministries, the Ministries of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry, Construction Materials Industry and Procurements, and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, which have been transferred entirely to the system of planning and assessment of activity in terms of normative net output, the figures are given for that indicator.

The figures are given below for UNION REPUBLICS (including industry of union jurisdiction):

	Percentage Fulfillment of Annual Plan for Output Sales	1982 as Percentage of 1981	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
RSFSR	100.8	102.5	102.2
Ukrainian SSR	100.3	102.7	101.7
Belorussian SSR	101	104.7	103.2
Uzbek SSR	102	103.8	101.0
Khazak SSR	100.9	101.3	99.7
Georgian SSR	101	103.8	102.3
Azerbaijan SSR	101	104.9	103.9
Lithuanian SSR	102	103.5	102.9
Moldavian SSR	103	108.8	106.9
Latvian SSR	102	102.7	102.5
Kirghiz SSR	102	103.2	102.2
Tajik SSR	102	101.7	98.5
Armenian SSR	102	103.8	101.1
Turkmen SSR	102	101.1	100.0
Estonian SSR	102	101.6	101.6

In accordance with the 11th 5-Year Plan targets, the development of TERRITORIAL PRODUCTION COMPLEXES continued.

TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN PRODUCTION and the quality of output in industry improved.

The proportion of the overall volume of output in the top-quality category exceeded 15 percent. Series production of more than 3,500 new types of articles was assimilated and started up.

PRODUCTION OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TYPES OF OUTPUT WAS:

	Produced in 1982	1982 as Percentage of 1981
Electricity -- billion kilowatt-hours	1,366	103
Oil (including gas condensate) -- million tons	613	100.6
Gas -- billion cubic meters	501	108
Coal -- million tons	718	102
Steel -- million tons	147	99.1

Rolled ferrous metals (finished) -- million tons	102	99.3
Steel pipes -- million tons	17.9	98
Iron ore -- million tons	244	100.8
Mineral fertilizers (in terms of 100 percent nutrients) -- million tons	26.7	103
Chemical plant-protection agents (standard units) -- thousand tons	533	106
Sulfuric acid -- million tons	23.8	99
Synthetic resins and plastics -- million tons	4.1	99.2
Chemical fibers and yarns -- million tons	1.2	102
Motor vehicle tires -- millions	61.7	102
Detergents -- million tons	1.1	100
Turbines -- million kilowatts	17.3	118
AC electric motors -- million kilowatts	53.3	101
Metal-cutting machine tools -- million rubles	2,068	106
those with numerical program control	523	115
Forging and pressing machines -- million rubles	612	102
Automatic manipulators with program control (industrial robots) -- thousands	5.4	161
Instruments, means of automation and spare parts -- billion rubles	4.8	107
Computer hardware and spare parts -- billion rubles	2.9	112
Petroleum apparatus -- million rubles	211	100.2
Chemical equipment and spare parts -- million rubles	761	102
Manufacturing equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry -- billion rubles	1.5	103
Mainline diesel locomotives -- million horsepower	3.6	96
Mainline electric locomotives -- million horsepower	3.7	108

Mainline freightcars -- thousands	58.6	96
Motor vehicles -- thousands	2,173	99
of which:		
Trucks	780	99.1
Cars	1,307	99
Buses	85.7	99
Tractors -- million horsepower	47.9	100
Agricultural machines -- billion rubles	3.3	103
Machines for livestock raising and fodder production -- billion rubles	2.3	106
Combines -- thousands		
Grain-harvesting	112	105
Corn-harvesting	1.6	129
Potato-harvesting	10.6	103
Beet-harvesting machines -- thousands	9.7	104
Cotton-harvesting machines -- thousands	9.9	103
Excavators -- thousands	42.7	101
Commercial lumber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements) -- million cubic meters (trimmed)	270	98
Paper -- million tons	5.4	100.7
of which, newsprint -- billion square meters	30.7	102
Cement -- million tons	124	97
Precast ferroconcrete -- million cubic meters	123	99
Textiles, all types -- billion square meters	11.1	101
Sewn goods -- billion rubles	24.1	99.5
Knitted underwear and outerwear -- billion articles	1.6	98
Leather footwear -- million pairs	730	99.3
Meat -- total -- million tons	15.24	100.2
of which, industrial output	9.2	99.1
Sausage products -- million tons	3.1	100
Edible fish products, including canned fish -- billion rubles	6.4	106
Animal oil -- million tons	1.3	107

Wholemilk products in milk equivalent -- million tons	26.4	103
Margarine products -- million tons	1.4	105
Granulated sugar -- million tons	12.1	127
Vegetable oil -- million tons	2.6	100.7
Confectionery -- million tons	4.0	102
Tea -- thousand tons	221	114
Canned foods -- billion standard cans	16.6	105
of which, canned fruits and vegetables	11.6	107
Clocks and watches -- millions	69.9	102
Chinaware and earthenware -- million rubles	840	105
High-grade utensils (glass and crystal) -- billion rubles	1.3	103
Radio receivers -- millions	8.9	102
Television sets -- millions	8.3	102
of which, color sets	3.1	115
Refrigerators -- millions	5.8	98
of which, those with a capacity of 200 cubic decimeters or more	2.6	111
Washing machines -- millions	4.0	102
Motorcycles and motor scooters -- millions	1.1	101
Furniture -- billion rubles	6.7	105

The year's plan has been overfulfilled for the extraction of gas and coal and the production of automobile tires, metal-cutting machine tools, instruments, automation equipment and computer hardware, tractors, agricultural machinery, grain-harvesting combines, excavators, newsprint and consumer goods, including linen textiles, nonwoven materials, sewn and hosiery articles, edible fish products, canned fish, confectionery, clocks and watches, china and earthenware, majolica and high-grade utensils, furniture, cameras, and horticultural and truck gardening implements and equipment.

The production of industrial robots, radioelectronic apparatus, oil and gas field equipment, gas-pumping units for main gas pipelines, pipe layers, metal-cutting machine tools with program control, and machinery and equipment with higher technical and economic parameters developed at increasing preferential rates.

At the same time there were shortcomings in industry's work. The production associations and enterprises of some sectors failed to fulfill the plans for the total volume of output, labor productivity growth, the reduction of prime cost, and for accumulations, and also the targets of scientific and technical programs. The expansion of the

production of a number of types of output was held up because of shortcomings in the organization of labor and material and technical supplies, the erratic operation of transport, and interruptions in energy supplies to enterprises in some parts of the country. The plan for the production of finished rolled ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, forging and pressing machinery, freight cars, commercial timber, cement, precast ferroconcrete, knitted articles, meat, animal oil, refrigerators, washing machines and several other types of output was not fulfilled. The production associations and enterprises of the Ministries of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical, Electrical Equipment and Light Industries failed to fully ensure the delivery of output to consumers in accordance with the contracts concluded and the job orders accepted for execution.

II. Agriculture

Fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum under last year's complex weather conditions and on the basis of the increased material and technical base, agricultural workers achieved an increase in the production of many types of output.

The grain harvest increased markedly by comparison with 1981.

Krasnodar, Stavropol and Krasnoyarsk Krays, the Tatar ASSR, Ulyanovsk, Tambov and Tyumen Oblasts, all oblasts and autonomous republics of the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR, Kustanay, Aktyubinsk and Kzyl-Orda Oblasts in the Kazakh SSR, Kharkov, Poltava, Cherkassy, Donetsk and number of other oblasts in the Ukrainian SSR, the Belorussian SSR, the Uzbek SSR, the Latvian SSR, the Lithuanisn SSR, the Moldavian SSR, the Estonian SSR, the Azerbaijan SSR, the Armenian SSR and the Georgian SSR fulfilled and overfulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state.

State grain resources fully ensure the provision of bread and bread products for the country's population.

The production of raw cotton was 9.3 million tons. The Uzbek SSR cottongrowers successfully fulfilled their socialist pledges and sold the state over 6 million tons of raw cotton.

Some 71 million tons of (industrial) sugar beets, 5.3 million tons of sunflowers, 78 million tons of potatoes, 29 million tons of vegetables and 18 million tons of fruits and grapes were harvested. The Georgian SSR tea growers, the Moldavian SSR and Azerbaijan SSR viticulturalists, vegetable growers and horticulturalists achieved considerable successes.

Stocks of fodder and livestock raising increased.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are preparing seeds for the spring sowing, repairing equipment, carrying out water supply irrigation, and applying fertilizers. At the same time this work is being performed only slowly on a number of farms.

The POPULATION OF PRODUCTIVE LIVESTOCK on all categories of farms was (million head):

	As of 1 January	
	1982	1983
Cattle	115.9	117.1
of which, cows	43.7	43.7
Hogs	73.3	76.5
Sheep and goats	148.5	148.3

THE OUTPUT OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS is described by the following figures:

	1981	1982
Meat (carcass weight), million tons	15.20	15.24
Milk, million tons	88.9	90.1
Eggs, billions	70.9	72.1
Wool (real weight), thousand tons	460	450

STATE PURCHASES OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS totaled:

	1981	1982
Livestock and poultry, million tons:		
live weight	16.1	16.0
carcass weight	10.0	10.0
Milk, million tons	55.5	58.0
Eggs, billions	45.2	46.4

The egg purchase plan was overfulfilled and the plan for the purchase of milk, livestock and poultry was underfulfilled.

The kolkhozes' gross income totaled R21.3 billion and was in excess of the 1981 level.

Agroindustrial integration and interfarm cooperation developed. In 1982 there were about 10,000 interfarm enterprises and organizations and over 550 production, science-and-production and other associations operating in the country.

With a view to improving the management of agriculture and related sectors, rayon and oblast agroindustrial associations are being created.

The production of agricultural output increased on the subsidiary farms of industrial, construction and other enterprises and organizations and on the population's personal plots. The practice of livestock fattening and milk purchases under contracts between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and citizens is expanding.

About R45 billion in CAPITAL INVESTMENTS were channeled into the development of sectors of the agroindustrial complex, including R37.4 billion for agriculture, with about R31 billion of this sum going on the construction of production installations for this sector.

AGRICULTURE WAS SUPPLIED WITH 268,000 trucks and specialized vehicles, 349,000 tractors with a total capacity of 29 million horsepower, 111,000 grain-harvesting and 12,000 potato-harvesting combines, 44,000 silage-harvesting combines, 9,000 beet-harvesting machines and 9,800 cotton-harvesting machines, 85,000 tractor-drawn mowers, 31,000 pickup balers, 3,400 units for the production of vitamin grass meal, 16,400 sprinklers and sprinkling devices, and a great deal of other equipment.

The following quantities were supplied (in terms of 100-percent nutrients): mineral fertilizers -- 20.1 million tons, or 0.9 million tons more than in 1981; chemical feed additives -- 609,000 tons.

The plan for the delivery of the main types of equipment and chemical feed additives was fulfilled. There was a shortfall in the supply of specialized vehicles, tractor-drawn stubble breakers and some other types of machinery and mineral fertilizers.

III. Transport and Communications

Freight shipments and freight turnover for the individual types of transport are characterized by the following figures:

	Carried Out in 1982	1982 as Percentage of 1981
FREIGHT SHIPMENTS, million tons:		
Rail transport	3,725	99
General-purpose river transport	604	102
General-purpose automotive transport	6,739	101
Petroleum and petroleum products pipelines	645	101
FREIGHT TURNOVER, billion ton-kilometers:		
Rail transport	3,465	99
General-purpose river transport	263	103
General-purpose automotive transport	143	102
Petroleum and petroleum products pipelines	1,307	103
Gas pipelines of Ministry of Gas Industry	772	113

FREIGHT TURNOVER FOR ALL TYPES OF TRANSPORT (including the Ministry of Gas Industry's gas pipeline transport) totaled 7.1 trillion ton-kilometers in 1982, increasing 1.2 percent compared with 1981. PASSENGER TURNOVER reached 941 billion passenger-kilometers, showing a 1.5-percent increase.

RAILROAD TRANSPORT fulfilled the plan for shipments of coal, grain freight, potatoes, vegetables and fruits. At the same time the overall freight shipment plan was not fulfilled, particularly for petroleum and petroleum products, lumber, cement and mineral fertilizers. The freight turnover plan was underfulfilled. The indicators for the use of rolling stock deteriorated and the workers' labor productivity declined in comparison with 1981.

MARITIME TRANSPORT overfulfilled the shipments plan in foreign and internal navigation. The volume of loading and unloading operations increased 3 percent in comparison with 1981, while containerized freight shipments increased 4 percent.

General-purpose RIVER TRANSPORT fulfilled the plan for freight shipments and freight turnovers.

General-purpose AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT attained the set targets for freight shipment and passenger turnover. The volume of centralized shipments increased 1 percent, the volume of passenger carriage 2 percent and paid taxicab journeys 4 percent.

PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS PIPELINE TRANSPORT secured the planned volume of petroleum and petroleum products pumping and freight turnover.

The supply of commodity gas along GAS PIPELINES rose by 29 billion cubic meters over the year.

AIR TRANSPORT overfulfilled the plans for passenger carriage, passenger turnover, the total volume of shipments and aviation services for sectors of the national economy. Some 108 million passengers were carried. Chemical spraying operations by aircraft in agriculture and forestry were carried out over an area of 103 million hectares.

In the individual types of transport there are substantial numbers of empty runs and above-norm stoppages during loading operations.

THE COMMUNICATIONS ENTERPRISES fulfilled the plan for the volume of output, increasing it by 5 percent.

In accordance with the targets there was an increase in the intercity telephone network, in the capacity of telegraph exchanges and data transmission centers, and urban and rural telephone exchanges, and in the comprehensive mechanization of central mail enterprises. The network of radio broadcasting and television stations was expanded: 240 million of the country's inhabitants are able to view television broadcasts.

IV. Capital Construction

In 1982 ABOUT 200 NEW STATE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES WERE COMMISSIONED. The modernization and retooling of existing enterprises were carried out on a broad scale. A large number of apartment blocks, schools, hospitals, preschool institutions, consumer services enterprises and other sociocultural projects was commissioned.

In ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING capacities totaling 9.5 million kilowatts were commissioned. The Smolensk AES and the south Ukrainian AES in Nikolayev Oblast, the No 2 Zuyevka GRES in Donetsk Oblast, the Kiev No 6 TETS, the Kolyma GES in Magadan Oblast and the Shamkhor GES in the Azerbaijan SSR were commissioned. Large-scale power units were commissioned at a number of existing power stations.

IN THE PETROLEUM-REFINING AND PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY the Achinsk petroleum refinery in Krasnoyarsk Kray was commissioned; capacities for the production of isoprene, ethylene, synthetic rubber, automobile tires and other output were increased.

IN THE GAS INDUSTRY gas pipeline sectors with a total length of over 9,000 km were commissioned, as against 5,700 km in 1981. Work is under way on a broad front on the construction of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline.

IN THE COAL INDUSTRY the Pavlovskiy No 2 pit in Maritime Kray, the West Donbass Nos 21 and 22 mines in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast and the Berezovskaya mine in Tula Oblast were commissioned; capacities at a number of existing mines and pits were increased.

IN FERROUS METALLURGY the first section of the Kostomuksha mining and enrichment combine in the Karelian ASSR and the Oskolskiy L.I. Brezhnev electrometallurgical combine were commissioned. Large-scale capacities for the extraction of iron ore and the production of concentrate at the Irbinskiy mine in Krasnoyarsk Kray were commissioned, as were a converter shop at the Dneprovskiy metallurgical plant in Dneprodzerzhinsk and a tinplate production complex at the Karaganda metallurgical combine.

IN NONFERROUS METALLURGY the capacities of a number of existing enterprises were enlarged.

IN THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY large-scale capacities were commissioned for the production of synthetic resins and plastics at the Mogilev Khimvolokno production association, for the production of chemical fibers and yarns at the Sibvolokno plant in Krasnoyarsk Kray and so on.

IN MACHINE BUILDING the Novgorod equipment [armaturnyy] plant and the Vinnitsa gas analysis instruments plant with an experimental production facility were commissioned; capacities for the production of metal-cutting machine tools, forging and pressing machinery, trucks and roller bearings were commissioned.

In the TIMBER, WOOD-PROCESSING AND PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY the Leningrad cardboard factory and the Kiev cardboard and paper combine were commissioned.

In the CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS INDUSTRY there was an increase in capacities for the production of asbestos-cement pipes, soft roofing materials, ceramic facing tiles, steel and prefabricated ferroconcrete structures and other types of products.

In LIGHT INDUSTRY capacities for the production of sewn goods, knitted outerwear and leather footwear were commissioned. A large number of spinning spindles and looms were set up in existing enterprises.

On the BAYKAL-AMUR MAIN RAILROAD the 303-km-long section from Urgal to Postyshevo was permanently commissioned.

In SECTORS OF THE AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX capacities were commissioned for the production of mineral fertilizers and raw materials for them at the Kemerovo and Novgorod Azot production associations and for the production of tractors, agricultural machinery and spare parts, machinery and equipment for livestock raising and fodder production and nutrient yeast. There was an increase in capacities for the production of confectionery products, vegetable oil, meat, wholemilk products, cheese and so forth. The Zolotukhino sugar refinery in Kursk Oblast, the Glukhov meat combine in Sumy Oblast and breweries in Vladivostok and Simferopol were constructed.

In agriculture construction of livestock-raising premises and mechanized units and complexes to house 8.1 million animals, poultry premises for 11 million birds, poultry factories for 4.6 million laying hens and for 117 million meat birds a year, silage and cured hay capacities for 34 million cubic meters, elevators and mixed feed enterprises was completed.

Some 640,000 hectares of irrigated land and approximately 700,000 hectares of drained land were commissioned. Some 4 million hectares of pasture were provided with a water supply.

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS in the national economy from all sources of finance exceeded R141 billion.

The extent of uncompleted construction fell somewhat in relation to the annual volume of capital investments.

Total commodity construction output in 1982 amounted to approximately R64 billion, which was R4 billion more than in 1981. CONTRACT WORK fulfilled by state construction and installation organizations increased 2 percent, while that done by interfarm construction organizations increased 1 percent.

Labor productivity increased 2 percent.

The introduction of progressive construction organization and work production methods continued; the modular [komplektno-slochnyy] method became more widespread. The use of efficient structures and materials was extended.

However, the necessary concentration of capital investments was still not achieved. In individual sectors an increase in the scale of the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises was not ensured. The plans for commissioning a number of production capacities and fixed capital were underfulfilled. Certain construction ministries allowed the volumes of construction and installation work to decrease as against 1981; in many instances its quality remains low. Labor productivity growth targets were not fulfilled.

V. Raising the People's Material and Cultural Living Standards

The implementation of the measures planned for the 11th 5-Year Plan for social development and the enhancement of the people's well-being continued in 1982.

Targets for growth in the average monthly wages of workers and employees, in the pay of kolkhoz members and in public consumption funds were fulfilled.

THE AVERAGE MONTHLY MONETARY WAGE OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES in the national economy stood at R177.3 as against R172.5 in 1981.

THE PAY OF KOLKHOZ MEMBERS increased 4 percent.

The population received from public consumption funds PAYMENTS AND CONCESSIONS totaling R128 billion, or R5.8 billion more than in 1981. Taking these payments and concessions into account, the wages of workers and employees increased from R239 to R246 a month.

Wage rates and salaries were increased for people working in the coal industry and in mine construction in the Donetsk, Kuznetsk, Karaganda, Ekibastuz and Pechora coal basins.

The introduction of payments of long-service bonuses to those employed in their main activity in contract construction organizations, in general-purpose river transport and in certain other sectors continued. On sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises in the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone wage supplements were introduced for a continuous period of work on a given farm for all permanent workers. Additional pay concessions were established for a number of categories of people employed in light industry and the fish industry.

Measures were implemented in all sectors of the national economy to ensure the safety and improve working conditions of labor and to make fuller use of worktime.

MEASURES WERE IMPLEMENTED TO INCREASE STATE AID TO FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

The granting of partly paid leave for working mothers to care for a baby until it reaches the age of 1 year with a simultaneous extension of unpaid leave to 18 months and a single allowance for the birth of a baby was extended to all regions of the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Belorussian SSR, the Moldavian SSR and the Baltic republics. A number of other measures were implemented.

In general educational schools the introduction of the free provision of textbooks continued. As of 1 September 1982 students in the eighth and ninth grades also received them in addition to the first to seventh grades.

State internal loan bonds were repaid.

Working people increased their DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANKS by R8.5 billion.

RETAIL COMMODITY TURNOVER in state, cooperative and kolkhoz trade exceeded R304 billion.

GROWTH IN THE SALES OF INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES in state and cooperative trade is characterized by the following data:

	Sold in 1982 as a Percentage of 1981
Bakery products	100
Meat and meat products	103
Fish and fish products	104
Animal oil	99
Vegetable oil	107

Margarine products	105
Wholemilk products	103
Cheese	103
Eggs	103
Sugar	102
Confectionery	102
Tea	109
Potatoes	110
Vegetables	104
Fruit and citrus fruits	112
Clothing, underwear and textiles	100
Knitted goods	103
Hosiery	103
Leather footwear	101
Chinaware, earthenware and glassware	101
Soap and detergents	95
Furniture	102
Refrigerators	95
of which, those with a capacity of 200 cubic decimeters and more	105
Washing machines	102
Vacuum cleaners	103
Clocks and watches	103
Cameras	98
Radio receivers	98
Television sets	106
of which, color sets	118
Tape recorders	107
Bicycles and mopeds	106
Motorcycles and motor scooters	99
Passenger cars	100

Despite the increase in commodity turnover, the population's increasing demand for certain foodstuffs and industrial commodities was still not fully satisfied.

THE VOLUME OF SALES OF CONSUMER SERVICES to the population increased 4.7 percent compared with 1981, including 4.2 percent in rural localities. At the same time, the plan was not fulfilled.

The stability of monetary circulation was ensured.

From all sources of finance 2 MILLION NEW, WELL-APPOINTED APARTMENTS WERE CONSTRUCTED WITH A TOTAL AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 107 MILLION SQUARE METERS, INCLUDING APPROXIMATELY 32 MILLION SQUARE METERS IN RURAL LOCALITIES. HOUSING CONDITIONS WERE IMPROVED FOR APPROXIMATELY 10 MILLION PEOPLE. In the country as a whole general educational schools with places for more than 980,000 pupils, preschool establishments with 540,000 places, hospitals with 65,000 beds, outpatient and polyclinic establishments for 134,000 consultations per shift and many other projects were commissioned. In rural localities general educational schools with places for 470,000 pupils and preschool establishments with 180,000 places were constructed.

At the same time, the plan for the construction of apartment blocks and sociocultural projects was underfulfilled in the country as a whole, as well as by individual ministries and departments.

Populated points were provided with public services and amenities. Trolleybus services were inaugurated in the cities of Aktyubinsk, Uglegorsk (Donetsk Oblast), Khartsyzsk and Tskhinvali. New sections of subway lines were commissioned in Leningrad and Kiev.

The planned NATURE CONSERVATION program was fulfilled. State capital investments for these purposes totaled R1.8 billion. Measures were implemented to improve the air in cities and industrial centers and to protect bodies of water. At the same time a number of enterprises did not fulfill the plans for commissioning nature conservation structures.

Reforestation work was carried out in forests of state jurisdiction on 2.1 million hectares, including planting and sowing trees over an area of approximately 1 million hectares; forestry organization was carried out on 47.7 million hectares. Land recultivation was carried out.

PUBLIC EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE enjoyed further development. More than 103 million people received various forms of education, including 44.3 million in general educational schools and approximately 4 million in vocational and technical educational institutions (including 2.3 million in secondary schools), 4.5 million in secondary specialized educational institutions, and 5.3 million in VUZes.

In 1982, 5 million young men and women received secondary education, including 1.3 million without giving up work.

There were 11.8 million students in extended-day schools and groups, which is 5 percent more than the previous year.

More than 15 million children attended permanent preschool establishments. Seasonal children's establishments served 5 million children, including 2 million of preschool age.

The number of scientific workers stood at 1.4 million.

VUZes admitted 1.1 million people and secondary specialized educational institutions admitted 1.5 million people, of whom 0.9 million, or 37 percent, were admitted to evening and correspondence departments of VUZes and technical colleges.

In 1982 2.1 million specialists were sent into the national economy, including 0.8 million with higher education and 1.3 million with secondary specialized education.

During the year vocational and technical educational institutions trained approximately 2.6 million young skilled workers and admitted approximately 3 million people, including more than 900,000 to secondary vocational and technical schools.

Approximately 45 million people were instructed in new trades or increased their qualifications.

By the end of last year there were 152 million people in the country with higher and secondary (complete and incomplete) education. Approximately 86 percent of the employed population had such education.

Readers are served by more than 133,000 mass libraries with a book stock of 1.9 billion volumes.

Approximately 2 billion copies of books and brochures were published in 1982.

There were 151,000 projectors functioning, and movie attendance during the year totaled 4.2 billion.

MEDICAL SERVICES AND ORGANIZED LEISURE FOR THE POPULATION expanded. The number of doctors in all specialties increased by 33,000 and reached 1,066,000.

The number of places in sanatoriums, boarding houses, rest homes and bases and at tourist bases increased by 48,000. Those establishments treated and provided relaxation for 60 million working people and members of their families, including 34 million on tourist itineraries and bases. The number of excursionists exceeded 185 million.

Approximately 27 million children and adolescents spent the summer in Pioneer and school camps and tourist excursion bases or traveled for that period to dacha localities with children's establishments.

Measures were implemented to further enhance the mass appeal of physical culture and sport, and approximately 30 million badgeholders of the "Ready for labor and defense" complex were trained.

The POPULATION of the Soviet Union on 1 January 1983 totaled 271.2 million people.

USSR Central Statistical Administration

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 20-26 JANUARY

LD270639 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 20, 21, 22, 24, and 26 January. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

20 January

In the country as a whole there are approximately half a million tractors in a state of disrepair. Most concern is over repairs to K-700 tractors. In Uzbekistan, many farms are behind in tractor repairs but for some reason an air of complacency still prevails. Only 80 percent of tractors have been made ready in Syr-Darya Oblast, and only 2/3 of seeding machines. Overall, about 2,500 tractors are awaiting repair. In Kara-Kalpak Oblast over 5,000 are still awaiting repair. The quality of repair work also leaves much to be desired. In Kazakhstan, snow retention is in full swing. As far as machinery overhaul is concerned, the situation is particularly bad in Turgay and Uralsk Oblasts, with 38 percent of the K-700 tractors in a state of disrepair. A representative of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture reports that in the Ukraine, the Central and Central Chernozem Regions of the RSFSR, and in Altay Kray, all soil-cultivating and sowing machines have been made ready. In Belorussia this work is nearly completed. (1200 GMT)

Seed-grading enterprises in Kazakhstan have completed the dispatch of corn seed to Central Asian republics. Almost the entire 50,000 tons of seed material meets the requirements for first- and second-class seed. (1300 GMT)

The preparation and dispatch of seeds has been speeded up by the reconstruction of the enterprises. At all of them an additional grading line was assembled, increasing the capacity of the enterprises by 1.5 to 2 times. (1400 GMT)

21 January

All plows, cultivators and seeders have been made ready for spring in Poltava Oblast. In the Ukraine as a whole over 600,000 soil cultivating and sowing units are ready for field work. (1430 GMT)

Farmers of Omsk Oblast have prepared almost 80 percent of the grain crop seeds for sowing. (1500 GMT)

Irrigation detachments of the North Osetian ASSR have started preparing irrigated tracts of land for the spring, at the appointed time. By the beginning of March, field work irrigators have decided to carry out water supply irrigation on an area of 25,000 hectares. (1630 GMT)

To date, four-fifths of all tractors, about a half of the grain combine harvesters, have been repaired at farms of Kokchetav Oblast in Kazakhstan, specialization of repair enterprises of the Selkhoztekhnika association greatly helps to accelerate repair rates and quality. A production line method of repair has been introduced here. (1630 GMT)

Kirghiz growers have delivered more than 70,000 centers of sugar beet seed; most of this amount will be used in the RSFSR. Sugar beet seed growing has become a special branch of agricultural production in Kirghiz SSR. (1850 GMT)

22 January

In Altay, grain growers have prepared all seeds for spring. Four-fifths are of first- or second-class quality.

All farms are using scientific zonal systems of land cultivation envisaging considerably expanded sowing of strong, hard and especially rich varieties of wheat, as well as high-yield varieties of forage and fodder crops. (1200 GMT)

In Tuva Oblast, snow retention work is in progress. All farms are now supplied with quality seeds. About 70 percent of tractors and machines are ready for use. (1200 GMT)

24 January

In Belorussia 126,000 tractors will go into the fields of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the spring -- considerably more than last year. Ten percent of tractors are still to be overhauled. All soil-processing machines are ready. Seeds are also ready. (1600 GMT)

Last year's autumn was extraordinarily dry in the Kuban area. Until mid-December no rain fell on the steppes. Seeds had to be planted in a dry soil. Even though there was plenty of moisture in December and January, part of the winter crops did not take. Elsewhere shoots were not up to standard. Therefore summer crops will have to be sown on the area earmarked for winter crops. Peas, barley and maize will also be planted. (1600 GMT)

25 January

In Saratov, organic fertilizer is being applied to fields allocated to spring crops: Last year 13 million tons of humus was applied, and this year the amount has been increased. There has not been much snow this year, so moisture retention is a prime task even where there is some snow cover. Winter crops occupy about 900,000 hectares. Winter rye and wheat in general give good and stable yields here and experts consider the Saratov crops to be in good form this year. There is still much more scope for use of irrigated land in the oblast; there are about 500,000 hectares of irrigated land in the oblast. Much attention is being devoted to overhaul of machinery, which is proceeding better than last year. The spring crop area has been expanded to over 4.5 million hectares. About 90 percent of the laid-in seed is of first- or second-class quality. Sowing of higher yield and more resistant strains of millet and sunflower, such as those developed at the South-East Agricultural Research Institute, is to be expanded. The oblast has pledged 7 million tons of grain this year. (0905 GMT)

In Stavropol, the dry autumn and snow-free winter have affected a number of winter-crop fields. In the spring these plots will have to be undersown or resown. To help out their comrades, grain growers of Tambov and Kuybyshev, Saratov and Volgograd Oblasts today sent off their first batches of seeds to Stavropol. Varieties of spring wheat and barley were developed by Donetsk plant breeders and are therefore quite suitable for the conditions of the North Caucasus. By 1 February Stavropol farmers will already have taken delivery of 100,000 tons of seed, fulling meeting the kray's requirements. (1630 GMT)

26 January

Machine operators of Omsk Oblast are engaged in moisture retention on the second million hectares. Winter is not providing Siberia with abundant snowfalls so retention work must be intensified. The snow is being compacted because this helps to prevent wind erosion in the spring. (0304 GMT)

In Dagestan, measures are being taken for field equipment preparation; about 90 percent of tractors and soil processing equipment is ready. The rate is up from last year. (0304 GMT)

All seeding and soil-processing equipment, three-quarters of the tractors and over half the combines have been overhauled in Saratov Oblast. This is more than by the end of January last year. Machine operators have to till and sow spring fields with an area of 4.5 million hectares. New equipment is arriving at the farms. (0500 GMT)

In the Turkmen SSR the stage of mass ear formation of winter barley and wheat has begun. Grain covers 85,000 hectares in the republic. (0500 GMT)

Production of seeds of early and medium-early corn hybrids has reached 50,000 tons in the south of Kazakhstan. All of them were dispatched by today to the farms of northern Kazakhstan. Areas sown with high-yield hybrid Dneprovskiy 247 and Zherebkovskiy 86 -- which are grown for silage -- will be considerably widened. For farmers who grow corn for grain, seed of local selection with yields of up to 100 quintals will be available. Almost 2.7 million hectares is planned of corn sowing this year in Kazakhstan which is by 250,000 hectares more than last year. More than 50 specialized farms and a number of research institutes grow seeds in the republic. (1430 GMT)

GRAIN PRODUCTION TO EXCEED 1978 RESULTS

PM241549 London MORNING STAR in English 24 Jan 83 p 3

[Report "by our foreign staff": "USSR Sets High Target for Grain"]

[Excerpt] Despite the serious setbacks of the past four years the Soviet Union is aiming for a record grain harvest this year, a leading Soviet farming journal said in Moscow at the weekend.

The monthly economics of agriculture said the official target for grain was 238 million tons, 1 million more than the Soviet record achieved in 1978.

The actual results for the harvests in the last two years have not yet been announced, but are understood to have been way below the targets set.

Figures for other farm production released at the weekend, however, show good results in other sectors, though most remained below the planned targets. The overall farm output rise was reported as 4 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING HELD IN LENINABAD

GF241802 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Leninabad -- The results of the work during 1982 and the tasks of the farm workers during the 3d year of the 5-year plan period in light of the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum were discussed during an oblast meeting of the agricultural workers held here.

The obkom secretary, Comrade Babayev, presented a report. The meeting adopted pledges of the farm workers for the 3d year of the 5-year plan period. Agricultural delegations from the Uzbek SSR Fergana and Kurgan-Tyube Oblasts participated in the work of the meeting. Leninabad Obkom First Secretary Comrade Khodzhiyev attended the meeting.